# The Principia

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#### THE TRUE ELEMENTS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A DISCOURSE BY REV. M. THACHER, Delivered in a Grove-Gathering at Trout River, Franklin Co. N. V. July 4th, 1860.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The basis of law is Equity. The principles of eternal right must be the foundation-stones and side-walls of any government, which can stand, "fire proof" and "bomb-proof," between the opposing forces of despotism and anarchy. Such are the elements which render the Divine legislation and administration both omnipotent and im-

God never commands anything to make it right, he commands it because it is right. God never forbids any thing to make it wrong, he forbids it because it is wrong. Hence, the infinite excellence of his dominion. His "throne is established by righteousness." All the functions of his imperial rule are vindicatory and protective of right. and his vindication and protection of right, have respect not to himself merely, but to every one of his creatures, the least as well as the greatest. The infinite equity and benevolence of Jehovah as really abhor and condemn the wanton torture of a fly or a worm, as the immolation of a human victim upon the altar of Moloch; and he can look with no more complacency upon the abuse of the most abjeet and degraded menial, than upon the crucifix-

ion of his only begotton and well beloved son. La defense of the weak against the strong, the injured against the injurer, the oppressed against the oppressor, God always interposes his authority and, sooner or later, the sword of his avenging and executive justice. This is in accordance with the declarations of his Word, "Trust not in oppression, become not vain in robbery." . Rob not the poor, because he is poor: neither oppress the afflicted in the gate, for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoil-

ims, that a human government is to be desired. approved, and sustained, in exact proportion as it is modelled after the system of Divine Rule. The eternal principles of equity, the essential and immutable difference between right and wrong in the nature of things, should be both the "warp" and the "woof" of that authority, which arrays the legislator, enrobes the judge, and girds the executive. So the Holy One describes the char-The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake ing in the fear of God." "He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment." "He shall judge the poor of the peo ple, he shall save the children of the needy and shall break in pieces the oppressor." " For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy. He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence, and precious shall their blood be in his sight.

# Institutions of our Fathers

To secure such a government and such rulers our fathers righty-rotte VEARS AGO TO-DA enunciated those imperishable axioms, which they embodied, and intended as the immutable " plat form" of the American Confederacy. " We hold these truths to be self-evident :- That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safe-

themselves, by either contradicting or repudiating these essential elements, when, eleven years afterwards, they framed the Constitution. With sub stantially the same sentiments, and no essential difference of phraseology, they declared the object and prefaced the Articles of the compact. "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the com mon defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity, do ordain and establish this Con-

stitution for the United States of America." That our fathers said what they meant, and meant what they said, in both the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States, is evident from the carefully guarded language in both instruments. Enumerating the abuses perpetrated by George the Third and the British Parliament, they speak of persons and not things. It is so in the Constitution. Its framers had no idea "that goods and chattels personal" could " be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime," were exposed to "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," could be "charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime," and "flee from justice;" or that any "service or labor" could be "due" from "goods and chattels personal" to any one who held them as property, any more than a horse can owe "service" to his owner. or oxen could receive any benefit from "the writ of habeas corpus." All the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and enforced in the Constitution of the United States, are vindicatory and protective of personal rights. For these rights the patriots contended, at a vast sacrifice of time, of treasure, and of blood. Nor did they contend in vain. God did not betray the the veriest slavery. "Know ye not," saith an trust in him reposed. He heard, remembered, and propitiously responded to the appeal with which they closed their Declaration; and that appeal was characteristic of the sentiments, which they expressed, and of the terrible struggle which had already commenced, "for the support of the Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred hon-

A protracted contest, of nearly eight years, redeemed this pledge. The war was ended. The revolution was complete. In the face of an admiring world, the Independence of the colonies was acknowledged, even by the monarch who had

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what he termed their rebellion Now were the grand elements of a free govern-

nent, engrossed upon the memorable parchment of "Seventy-six"-but previously, contemporaneously, and subsequently preached from the cannon's mouth, fully vindicated and established; the "flag of freedom" waved over the length and breadth of the land, and the ambassadors of peace regotiated a treaty, which hushed to silence the voice of war and the clangor of arms. Many a patriot who had survived and come off, either hale or mutilated from the battle-field, was ready to exclaim, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant lepart in peace, according to thy word: for mine ves have seen thy salvation.

#### Our Inheritance--- Danger of

This inheritance we call ours. We call it ours not because we toiled, lifted a finger, or paid a farthing for its purchase, but, because it has been bequeathed to us by the FATHERS.

But, liberty is like property; more easily acquired than preserved. It is an old adage, that any dunce can earn his dollar, but it requires wisdom and sagacity to expend it for the true value, and, especially, in such a manner as to retain its worth, with a legitimate percentage. It requires but instinct and muscle for the slave to un away, while intelligence, forcast, and vigi-

ance are essential to prevent his recapture. We, also, are in danger of losing our liberties, om the very fact, that they have come to us as legacy. An estate inherited, is much more frequently squandered than the estate procured by hard-handed, honest industry. The prodigal, who "wasted his substance in riotous living," had not earned the "kiving" which he "devoured" "with harlots." The spendthrift is not the neek agrarian, who plows the field in his leathrn mittens, and grows the corn and the wheat, in the "sheep's gray" of his own pasture and his wife's wheel and loom, but the strippling who has attained to the dignity of kid-gloves, a "long nine," "sherut" or Spanish eigar; and who mounts a carriage, and smacks a whip, and drives a steed, for all of which he is indebted to another purse than his own.

No, none of us ever "camped out" at Valley orge, during that terrible winter, which could ever be forgotten either by Washington or any of his troops. None of us have ever marched thirty miles in one day, barefoot, on the frozen ound, and in the month of March. Personal strangers to the toils, the perils, the hardships, the destitution of raiment, shelter, bedding, and

# Three Ideas of Liberty

There are three ideas of liberty, entertained by as many classes of individuals, all of which e antagonistic one to another. The liberty of ple upon the rights of others, and the liberty of

# Liberty of Libertinism

With a vast many, libertinism and liberty at monyms. They have no idea of freedom, only live as they list. To indulge their passion satiate their appetites, and to make every ma ne avenger of his own real or supposed wrongs should, at once and forever, in their view, take the place of all moral and legal restraints. In the ew of such political economists, to define law usurpation, and to enforce law is tyranny. ot a few of our public prints-and they of wide irculation-virtually and practically, if not wowedly, contend for the liberty of licentious ess. They would blot out the law of the Sabbath. They would unbar the prison-doors to the felon. They would sooner hang the sheriff than e murderer. If either occupy the prisoner's box, they would say, it should be the judge rather than the culprit. Were any sent to prison hey would plead that it should be the witness r complainant, rather than the black-leg or the

should not have Sunday penny-papers, pleading for Sunday drinking saloons, theatres, circusses horse-racing and dens furnished with all the apparatus for gaming and swindling. We should have no publication, conducted and issued to deine the science of "boxing," and give a worldwide celebrity to human brutes. We should not meet with libidinous, polluted, and polluting books, pamphlets, tracts, ballads, coarse wood cuts, lithographs, photographs, and even fine steel engravings, everywhere peddled upon our public thoroughfares. Nor would infidel lecturers, either male or female, prowl through the ountry, denouncing every thing that is sacred and divine, wearing the guise and using the diaect of reformers, but answering exactly the description in our Saviour's warning: "Beware of alse prophets, which come unto you in sheep's clothing, but invariably they are ravening wolves! Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do

men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" The polygamy of Utah, the concubinage o the South, the free-love of the North, the loose ness and lightness of esteem for the marriage re lation, regarding that holy compact, instituted by Jehovah himself, as of no more importance or permanency than a mere business co-partnership to be formed and dissolved at the option or ca price of the parties, are so many indices from every point of the compass, that multitudes have no higher, holier or correct notion of what is de nominated freedom, than the liberty to "work all uncleanness with greediness."

But common sense should teach us, what the Word of God testifies, and the history of all age demonstrates, that the liberty of licentiousness apostle, " that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" There is no such abject menial, in all creation, as a slave to his own lusts

This is not all. Selfish, sinful passions are at perpetual war. One class of sinful passions not only conflicts with another class, in the same individual, but especially do they "turn every man's sword against his fellow." The liberty of licentiousness is hence, nothing more nor less than anarchy; and the extreme of anarchy is despotism. This was verified by the "reign of right, and prohibit wrong. If then, a statute or and blaze like the sun; that he is possessed of from the ranks to the grade of commissioned offiterror" in the French Revolution and the despot- a judicial decision is contrary to law, that is, the those elements of liberty and immortality, which cer. But the prejudice against color was weak

determination, contend against all the maxims and dogmas of infidelity.

#### Liberty of Dontineering.

"Next of kin" to unbridled licentiousness, which multitudes persist in denominating liberty, is an arregant assumption to domineer and trample upon the rights of others. Such arrogated prerog atives are not only unwarrated, in direct opposi tion to the axiom, that "all men are created equal;" but they are contradictory and self-destructive. No reason can be given why I may imbrute and chattelize my fellow-man, which is not an equally valid reason why he may imbrute and chattelize me. Nor is there any more inherent prescriptive right under a light skin than under a dark skin. If the Caucasian can rightfully enelave the African, the African can rightfully enslave the Caucasian. We have not a particle of evidence, that God does not look with as supreme abhorrence upon a white despot as upon a black

We hear much said about the horrors and wickedness of a "servile insurrection." But if it would be right for four millions of enslaved Whites to rise against their masters, and obtain their freedom, it could not be wrong if four millions of enslaved Blacks were to rise against their masters and obtain their freedom. Our Fathere are applauded for their resistance of foreign do ye even so to them; for this is the law and usurpation. But we may safely challenge any statesman, civilian or divine, to enunciate any principle, which would justify the conduct of our Fathers, which would not justify the enslaved masses of the South in resisting domestic tyranny. The Declaration of Independence avers, that, to secure the "unalienable rights of life, liberty, and This is the first and great commandment. And the pursuit of happiness," "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." What consent of the slave to be imbruted has been derived

Usurpation of power to domineer, has, from the cement of our Republic, been crushing out the spirit, and treading into the dust, the principles of both the Declaration and the Constitution. The axiom: of the one are spurned as mere rhetorical flourishes; and the provisions of the the almost starvation of those " days which tried servitude, instead of the protection and advance- petuated. men's souls," we can be hardly better prepared ment of freedom. It is just as impossible for a Autocrat of the Russias approximates nearer to Democracy than the despot of the South. The former abolishes serfdom, throughout his empire; the latter insists that slavery shall not only continue and increase where it is, but be extended through all the States and Territories of the

ver the many, which, for the last sixty years, has controlled our national councils and legislation, made and unmade compromises, elected our Presidents, placed upon the bench our Federal Judges, declared war for the acquisition of Slave Territory, concluded peace for the same purpose, and upon the same conditions, granted and revoked charters of public banking institutions, imposed a protective Tariff, for the advantage of the bouth, and then repealed it, because it turned to the advantage of the North, and imposed Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts, whose legitimate effects were to embarrass, cripple and destroy all the enterprises of honest industry, free labor and free trade. It is not indeed strange, that a power usurped of less than two hundred thousand, to enslave four millions of blacks,-many of whom, by the way, are whiter than their masters .-- and thousands of whom are the children of those who hold them in vassalage,-should be deemed legitimate, and sufficient to govern the remaining

twenty-six millions of whites and blacks. This usurped domination would be just as odious in the sight of God, and ought to be just as hateful in the sight of man, if it were limited to the subjugation of the flat nose, long heel, woolly head and dark skin; for God is no respecter of per-

sons. He 'hath made of one blood, all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth. But, even this, which some would call a redeeming quality, is looked for in vain. Thousands, on this Fourth of July, are in slavery at the South, of much fairer complexion, and more symmetrical features, than multitudes of our laboring men and domestics of the North; and the giants, who contend for the perpetuity of involuntary servitude make no distinction between white slavery and black slavery. They insist that every laborer should be the property, and under the absolute control of a master.

So long and so luxuriant has been the growth of this monster despotism, 'that we might well despair of its overthrow, had we not begun to witness, springing up, here and there, the spirit of Seventy-three and Seventy-six. God is raising, and will continue to raise up such men as the patriots of that golden age; and the tyrant-power is already beginning to tremble at the advance of that determined philanthropy, which steeped the tea in Boston harbor, and thundered the Declaration from Independence Hall.

We come now, for a brief space, to consider the Liberty of Law. This is the portion of that inheritance transmitted to us from our Fathers. To preserve this possession, free from licentious ness on the one hand, and oppression on the other, is the imperative duty, which we owe to ourselves, to the memory of our Fathers, and to future generations.

The liberty of Law, is the liberty to do right, avolving an obligation to abstain from that which wrong. We are, then, to keep in mind an impertant distinction between law and a statutory nactment. Law can exist without a statute; but no statute can be of any binding force without

cial decision may be an exposition of law: but neither the one nor the other can create either right or wrong. Right and wrong exist in the nature and relation of things; and no statute can change either that nature or relation, any more ugation, and by a lism which succeeded it. Here then are the "up- great principles of right, we are not only not are never to be crushed. Hamilear brought and daily weakening.

free institutions are in danger of being crushed gations to disobey it. We may be under obligaand ground to powder. In order to preserve tion, meekly to submit to its penalty, rather than that inheritance, which was purchased by the to rebel against government; but no truly enblood and bequeathed to us in the Testament of lightened conscience can feel bound to obey a our fathers, we must understand in what true lib- wicked enactment. Shadarach, Meshech, and erty does not consist, and, with an unwavering Abednego, were not only free from obligation to obey the edict of Nebuchadnezzar, to fall down and worship the golden image, but they could ples and spirit of Christian liberty, with his infant not loose themselves from their bonds of obligation not to obey. Still, they were under obligation to make no resistance, when the officers, at expected to wear the yoke of slavery themselves. the King's commandment, bound and east them into the burning, fiery furnace. When the apostles were commanded, under penalty of stripes, imprisonment and death, not to teach or to preach in the name of Jesus, they at once replied to those who issued the edict, "We ought to obey God rather than man;" and whether it be right in the sight of God, to hearken unto you, mere than unto God, judge ye: for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."

This is what the apostle James calls, "the per fect law of liberty;" and this is, unquestionably the liberty of law. It is liberty and obligation to do right; and freedom, enforced by imperative obligation to abstain from doing wrong; all the statutes and judicial decisions of legislators and judges to the contrary notwithstanding. If, therefore, all the statute books, and judicial records on earth, were burned up, we should not be rid of law. We should still have, in full and everlasting force, our "Saviour's golden Rule," the grand essential element of all law, and of all government that is deserving the name. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you the prophets." This rule, universally and scrupulously observed, the two primary requisitions of the Great Ruler of the universe, would be as universally and scrupulously obeyed. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength. the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

#### How Liberty and Law are to be preserved.

The elements of civil and religious liberty being thus defined, which is, in all respects the liberty of law, of right, of justice, in opposition to licenother are construed, and the forced construction despotism on the other; it is easy to apprehend wielded, for the extension and perpetuation of the agencies by which this freedom is to be per-

Among the first, and most potent of these agenfree; nor were any ancient, pagan nations in the possession of liberty, as we understand by that omprehensive expression. This observation holds universally true of all modern, unenlight ened tribes, kingdoms and empires.

Our early missionaries, of the present century made a serious mistake, in supposing the tribes of the wilderness must be civilized before they could be christianized. To enlighten and civilize them was their first effort; but the experiment was a failure. They changed their mode of operation, and soon found that the Indians could be Christianized; and then they were already more than half civilized and enlightened.

This is the true order. The Gospel reveals and enforces the "perfect law of liberty," and Christ is "the true light, which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world." He says, also, " If the Son shall make you free, ve shall be free in deed." Like the waters gushing from the smitten rock, all the elements of true freedom flow from this exhaustless spring, and you cannot have the streams, if you staunch the fountain.

Christianity colonized the eastern, western, and central parts of this continent. Christianity planted the wilderness, and turned it into a fruitful field. Christianity has made the desert to bud and blossom as the rose. Christianity, at the earliest day, planted the seeds of all those institutions, which are of any intrinsic or practical value, and are now, like so many vines, full of ripe clusters, over-shadowing the land. Christianity noured forth all those axioms, and maxims, and abstract and concrete truths, which fired the ongue of elequence in the Colonial halls of legislation; and which gave life, and fervor, and protest against arms being put into their hands determination, and military prowess, in that " irrepressible conflict," which was to end only with the freedom of the States, and their acknowledged independence. There is not, indeed, a vital or practical truth embodied in either the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of the United States, or of any single State in the Union, the germ of which is not to be seen in the system of Christianity.

The citizens of a State usually become slaves to their own vices, before they can be conquered and enslaved by a foreign power. But, against vice of every description, Christianity raises the warning voice, and lifts up the standard of opposition. t points the weapons of its warfare, like the Grecian Phalanx, in all directions and against all sins. Intemperance, libertinism, fraud, gaming, oppression, and wrong of every kind, come under its ban. It has driven slavery from the Northern States; and if that monster curse is ever exterminated from the South, as it certainly must be, the conquest is to be gained by the spirit, principles,

and institutions of Chtistianity. It must be so; inasmuch as the Great Author of Christianity himself, has proclaimed this to be the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath annointed me to preach good tidings unto the the opening of the prison to them that are bound. To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all righteousness, The planting of the Lord, that He agent of mischief getting a finger in the pie.

might be glorified." The proper training of children in the family. ed, and kindly, but firmly, subordinated at home, offence as possible, in either of the two ways and law-abiding citizens. It is in the nursery of neither advised to wound existing prejudices by home, that the germs and twigs of religious and unnecessary contradiction, nor to cut off from the than a legislative enactment could make two and civil liberty are to be first and earliest and most deserving the hopes of the distinction to which two equal to seven. Nothing, therefore can be successfully trained. That little boy should be they should establish a just claim. The English law, which does not impose obligation; and noth- taught that he is a MAN in miniature; that his practice appealed to, included both. There was ing can impose obligation, which does not enforce | soul is a spark, eventually to glisten like a star, no engagement to allow natives of India to rise

series of malign, oppressive acts, had provoked per and nether millstone," between which all our | bound to obey it, but are under imperative obli- | Hannibal to the altar, at the age of seven years, | be prevented from finding their way to commis and made him swear eternal hatred to the Romans; and that oath was a germ of Hannibal's military prowess, and deathless fame. Thus early should every child be filled with the spirit of eternal disgust at every kind and degree of moral pollution, the tendency and effect of which must enslave the soul. He should suck in the princibreath, and his mother's milk. Children thus nurtured, instructed and trained, need never be

or aid in fixing it upon the necks of others. We see then, at a glance, what is the duty of restore, maintain and defend the true principles of a just and equal government, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution, the United States, in the Democracy of Christianity, and the Code of Moral Laws enforced in the Word of God. To effect this object, upon which depends the salvation of our country, should be energies of the National and State Governments, the influence of the Christian Ministry; the discipline of the Church; the power of the Press; the fountains and streams of literature and science; and the importunity of fervent prayer to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of States, nations, empires, and the WORLD!

#### OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The rogues exclaim against fanatics; and we n turn, have our revenge. What would become of the world, if the fanatics were all on one side? The man was never worth his keep, who was never called a fanatic. It has been the fortune of everything whereby mankind has been benefited; and he who is without it, wants one sign of meriting success. The founders of public freedom, were fanatics all; of religious liberty the same. Some of them came to the end they courted; and some of them got over it, and lived to see a race who upheld the game. In all minor goods, the same. The opponents

of the Corn Laws were men of one idea. It is certain they had one idea they carried out to the veriest reprobate would not be hired to offer victory. Anything previously gained in the Re- insult; because it would be followed by immedi form Bill, was through the like process. The man who would defend either himself or neighbors, must lay aside nice sensibilities, and make ousness and anarchy on the one hand, and of up his mind to be spit on, like the republican soldiers, by the lovely women of New Orleans.

Each new event gives ground for energy. A General of the rebellion falls in the field. Being o prevent the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament. The thing in any of these cases would have been lamentable enough, but it would have been of high importance to put the lament in the right place. There would not have been much use in telling the sons of toil, that the first of these was a brave man fighting for his county's independence and its "institution;" or in inviting the friends and followers of O'Connell to put on mourning for the misfortune of the latter. It was left for the workingmen of England to bear with lamentations over the death of their most active enemy in the field, and tolerate ostentatious sorrow for the individual who sacrifices his life for the hope of seeing the workingman all the world

over forever and forever a slave. That the workingmen of England in som places will do such things, unhappily there is the proof. Is there no deceased Inquisitor to whom they could raise a monument? Deceased Inquisitors were often men of good morals in other re spects, and even of high religious feeling such as it was. Far be it from the most carnest Protest ant, even though he had escaped with a singe from the fires of Smithfield, to call for indecent exultation over an enemy gone to his account where all must hope for lenity. But do not com mit the indecency of asking us to grieve, no offer us the personal indignity of thrusting too closely into our faces your wish that our side had

If the workingmen of Yorkshire, or any other shire, are really to any extent such simpletons as to throw up their caps for anybody who asks their suffrages for the enslavement of the laboring multitude, joined in their particular case to a as part of what was pretending to be a national arming-all that can be said is, that things must run their course, and men who voluntarily rush into the ditch with their eyes shut, must find such snug lying there as may befall them. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

# Wounding Prejudices.

The enemy has been making capital out of the asserted circumstance, true it may be in the matter of fact or not, that it was contrived to make a colored man appear in the uniform of Major, in some quarter of America, and get him

On this, permit two observations. One, that it is exceedingly likely the whole thing was by the arrangement of those portions of the American government, whose business is "how not to do it." The other, that no foolery tempting to such a conclusion, was ever counselled by friends in Europe.

A few cents, or half-pence, would clearly at any time induce a half-dozen of reprobates to try the game if they saw no great probability o broken heads of their own being at the end o the grand object of his mission. "The spirit of it. It would have done the same towards mobbing the first Nonconformist member who wend ed his way towards the benches of St. Stephen's neek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken- if he had been foolish enough to present himself hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and in Parliament street with the Test Act exposed to ostentatious annulment for the public eye. There is no making everybody moderately wise; and there is no preventing the introduction of intended that mourn; to appoint unto them that mourn in craft besides. As rail-roads, steam-ships, tele-Zion, to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy graphs, are the result of many men laying their for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit heads together for good, so there is no limit to of heaviness, that they might be called trees of the mischief which may result from one clever

If friends in Europe proffered information the rules and disciplines which had been found s a potent agency by which our free institutions practically useful in cases of much similarity, are to be preserved. Children, properly instruct they did it with care to give as little danger of with few exceptions, become useful, respectable, where there was danger in the wind. They

sions, both in the army and marine. Some of the ommanders of native corps, and men of high distinction too, were notably as near as might be of the complexion of their troops. Indian society has, perhaps, not done laughing at the story of the station where the colonel commanding was a dark man, and another officer who was of the same hue with his colonel, was met on the road by the lieutenant in command of a detachment,

who said, "I was told to report myself as quickly as possible to colonel So-and-so." To which the officer addressed replied, "Sir, it will be the next black fellow you meet." It is plain the thing was the present, risen and rising, generation. It is to running into a joke. In the regiment of English dragoons with which the writer was most familiar. was an officer in whose case there had assuredly been no more than one dilution; and he never met with any slight in consequence, and I dare say, is a good and merry man if living still. The Portuguese descendants of De Game's people at Bombay, were in great part, " not to put too fine employed the agency of the ballot-box; all the a point upon it," as black as my hat. The Baronet, without whom a Governor's ball would have been incomplete, was of the purest jet. How this discoloration of the Portuguese came to pass, is a question for natural philosophers. The solution which presents itself, is creditable at all events to their good intentions. Having in horror the tenets of the grown heathen, they brought African damsels of tender years, and after rearing them in the

> clergy in the road of matrimony. What was policy in the case of black armies i America, was that they should in the commencement be commanded by men of the ruling caste. After this there is no doubt but by degrees noncommissioned officers who had shown themselves possessed of the rules and disciplines of the wars to an extent that could not be done withoutyoung men of education equal to the best, like those who in the British colonies are making their way to the bar-and most and above all, such fortunate soldiers as should bear about them some overt recognition of having earned their country's gratitude-would be shown in possession of all due honors. To those of this last kind especially ate popular resistance. The saints and heroes of the cart-whip would not attempt it.

Catholic faith, married them; for it is apprehend-

ed the Portugueese has always been kept by his

#### T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Our "enemies" in England must be sadly lacking in materials for "capital," or they would not precisely in the same position as if an ardent landdient of fabricating or exaggerating stories of the article. It was but recently that we took occaion to rebuke a "Wicked Hoax," circulated i England, about a Presidential conference with spirit rappers"-which was gotten up on little or no foundation in fact. In the present case, we were equally puzzled, at first, to trace the English story to any American transaction. It is no unprecedented or momentous event, on either side of the water, for a soldier or subaltern in uniform to be beset in the street by rowdies, who will get up a disturbance. We once witnessed such a spectacle in the streets of Pulo Penang, when a native colored official, with his Government badge of office was the victim, and a gang of rum-becrazed British tars were the aggressors. It never occurred to us that political "capital" could be made out of the incident, either to the detriment of the English East India Company, or of the British Government at home. A similar squabble may have occurred in the streets of Washington, between a colored soldier or subaltern, and some drunken Virginian rowdies. The enemy in England may be welcome to get all the capital out of it he can. His sympathisers in this country, know better than to think of turning such occurrences to the advantage of their side. The cause of the colored man is the steady gainer by them. Our Administration and its officials, who have sins enough to answer for, need not be taxed with the folly of getting up any contrivance of the kind. Nor, on the other hand, are the friends of the negro, in this country, whether Abolitionists or Republicans, in the slightest danger of running into the error of needlessly provoking or contradicting the prejudice against color. Their temptations lie in quite the opposite direction. The question with us was-not whether the colored man shall be too obtrusively thrust forward, but whether he shall be permitted to come forward

at all, in season to deliver the country. We lack much, yet, of coming up to the noble example of our British cousins, in this re-

# GREAT MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

#### Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers of Religion-Their Answer to the French Protestant Pastors Our readers will remember the Address of the

Protestant Ministers in France to the Ministers and Pastors of all Evangelical denominations is Great Britain, adopted at Paris. Feb. 12, 1863, on the subject of American Slavery, and of the war in America, and urging the importance of Christian manifestations in Great Britain, in opposition to a recognition by the European Governments, of the Southern Confederacy. This Address was signed by 750 French Protestant ministers, and sent to England by Dr. Massie.

The influence of that Address, as our readers know, has been of great value to our cause in England; and it is now doubled, by the corresponding action of a much larger body of Protestant ministers in England itself.

The demonstration was made in Manchester. where, more than in any other city in England, the populace are suffering for want of American cotton, and where the utmost efforts have been ineffectually made to get up a sentiment in favor of the Southern Confederacy. The particulars we have before us, in the Man-

chester Daily Examiner and Times for June 4, 1863, the account, including the list of names, occupying about 18 columns, or more than three entire pages of that large sheet, kindly forwarded us by our London Correspondent, Gen. Thompson and a duplicate by some unknown friend. We have, first, an account of the Meeting o

#### ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

#### Official Report of the Proceedings. We present the following extracts :

We have been requested to publish the annex-ed report of an influential meeting, held yesterday, in a committee room of the Free-trade Hall. A numerously attended conference of minister

#### "CONTINGENT FUND."

This fund is for the circulation of the Prin among the soldiers, officers, and chaplains of our army—missionaries in the southern and western fields—and ministers of the gospel, who will act

which of the above classes they wish their funds applied, or whether they will leave it discretion-

applied, or whether they are with the Trustees.

All donations will be acknowledged through the mail, and receipts for the paper sent to the parties with the donor's name in every case, when J. W. ALDEN Treasurer and Publisher.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED!

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gro emancipation in America, was held on Wednesday, the 3rd June, 1863, in a committee room of the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. The confernce was convened by circular, inviting the attendance of ministers to receive the report of the ommittee having charge of the reply to the French pastors' address to ministers in Great Britain on American slavery, and the revolting pectacle of a Confederacy forming itself with rofessed design of maintaining and propagating slavery. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. M'Michael, professor of ecclesiastical history in Dunfermline, the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, the Rev. Dr. King, the Rev. J. H. Rylance, of St Paul's, Westminster; the Rev. Dr. Parker, Man chester; the Rev. R. Slate, Preston; the Rev Street, Mr. T. B. Potter, Mr. F. Taylor, Mr. W. Morris, and Mr. W. Shuttleworth, The Rev. Mr. Slate, the oldest Congregational minister in Lancashire, was unanimously voted to the chair. The proceedings were commenced with a prayer, of

The Rev. Dr. Massie read letters which had been received from the following gentlemen, explaining their inability to be present at the meeting: The Rev. W. Anderson LL. D., Glas gow, the Rev. Mr. Dorning, London, the Rev Newman Hall, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the Rev J. J. Tayler, of Manchester New College, Lon Campbell; of Bradford, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cheltenham ; the Rev. Dr. Ackworth, of Rawdon College'; the Rev. Mr. Landells, and Rev. Charles

Here follow letters from several of the gentle ien above named.

Then follow speeches from Rev. Dr. Massie, Rev. Mr. Slate, the chairman, Mr. F. Taylor, Rev. Dr. King, Rev. Dr. Rylance, after which,

The draft of the proposed address from this conference was then read by the Rev. Dr. Massie It was referred to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, who retired to examine it. The Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. Dr. King, the Rev. Mr. Rylance, the Rev. M. Miller, the Rev. Mr M'Gregor, and the Rev. Dr. M'Michael. The committee, on their return, after an absence of about an hour, presented the address for approval, and it was unanimously adopted as published in the advertising columns of the Manchester Examiner and Times. The conference shortly after-wards terminated, with a vote of thanks to the

The following is the paper above alluded to Answer of the English Clergymen to

#### the Address of the French Protes-Dear Brethren,-We, whose names are under

signed, share in your views, we rejoice in your zeal, and we are thankful for your exhortations It is honorable to France, and to French Protes-tanism, that you so heartily wish the destruction of the slave system, which makes four millions of negroes wretched, debases their masters, has been a vast calamity to a great Protestant nation, and dishonors Christ, by whose professed servants it is upheld.

ike vourselves we feel a deen comp those who are seeking to found an empire on their

Accept our fraternal wishes that you may en

Baptist W. Noel, London ! Goodwyn Barnaby. omas Guthrie, D. D., Westgate Parsonng Edinburgh. Waketield. London.
Burns, D.D. London Marmaduke Miller, Dar

J. Taylor, B. A., Lon- lington. C M Birrel Livery D., London.

H. Rylance, A. K. C., S. D. Waddy, D.D., Lon-Wm. Arthur, London. Robert B. Drummond Curwen, Plaistow, Lon- B. A., Edinburgh

Taunton. S. Percy. Guildford. And nearly FOUR THOUSAND MORE

#### PUBLIC ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. Last night a public anti-slavery meeting was

ing addresses delivered by the Hon, and Rev Baptist Noel, and a number of the gentlemen who ion, of which a report will be found in another part of this morning's paper. The great hall was rather closely filled. Probably from 5,000 to 6,000 persons were present. The proceedings commenced at seven o'clock, when the chair was platform, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rey. Dr. M'Michael, the Rev.Dr. King, Rev. Dr.Massie, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. M. Miller, Rev. R. Slate, Rev. Mark Wilkes (London), the Rev. J. W. Ry lance (Westminster) Mr. S. Pope, Mr. J. Galloway Mr. F. Taylor, Mr. Abel Heywood, jun., Mr. W Morris, and many other ministers and gentleme It was expected, from the paper warfare of placards for some days before, that some oppositio rould be shown at the meeting, by oppone the local Emancipation Society; but for a considerable time after the chair had been taken, there were no signs of discord. Had the speakers been gifted with voices powerful enough to make them heard through the hall, there is little doubt such nterruption as did occur, would have been even ess successful than it was. The entrance of the chairman and speakers was the signal for a hearty

outburst of applause.

The Chairman briefly appealed to the meeting to support him during the evening, in the programme which had been prepared, and which he read. The circumstances which had led to the meeting were very simple. In the month of February, the French Protestant pastors resolved to address their brethren in England, on the slavery aspects of the American war. This address received 750 signatures, many of them being those of the most nent divines. A conference was held in La lon in March, when a reply which had received 3,860 signatures, was adopted. During the day, a conference of ministers had been held in the Assembly Room of the Free-trade Hall, and an address had been adopted as a reply to the French ministers. That address would be presented during the present meeting. (Cheers.)
The Rev. Dr. Massir, of London, after a few pre

liminary remarks, said that the ministers in Eng land thought it right and proper to join with their land thought it right and proper to join with their brethren in America, in coming forward to identify themselves in the cause of negro emancipation. They, therefore, came there that evening in that name, for that purpose, to advocate the abolition of slavery, and to denounce with all their heart and soul every effert that could be made to establish a republic having for its basis the slavery of man. (Loud cheers.) They stood there to maintain that the right of free labor for the pegro were tain that the right of free labor for the negro was identical with the right of free labor for the white ess the negro as a slave, and to despise him for his labor, despised labor by whomsoever it was performed. (Cheers.) In their preparations for the ore of ministerial brethren of all names and creeds coming together, not only to sign the response to their friends in France, but also to express their sympathies with the negro, and those who suffered under the bondage of the negro in America. They (the ministers) held that the curse, the crime, the saim the disheser that had rested upon that are of ministerial brethren of all names and ci the stain, the dishonor that had rested upon that country, originated in the cradle of slavery, and had been fondled in the arms of the slaveholder. Loud cheers.) Our religion in that land had been branded because the ministers and bishops (a hiss) of churches there had stood by the slaveholder,

of God-sanctioned slavery, and promoted it by the circulation of christianity. This had been said; and the gentlemen on the platform were there in the name of that God—in the name of Him who died for the poorest negro that ever lived, (tremendous cheering) in the name of Him who he (the speaker) believed permitted a negro to help him to carry his cross to Calvary. In his name, then, they stood forward to ask of the audience their sympathies, associations, and efforts to de-nounce the curse of America, and to brand its crime with the anathema of the people of God. (renewed cheering.) The conference that had been held that day, had calmly, deliberately, and adopted its own resolutions; it came to nobody for sanction, but it came to tell what it had done and to tell the world that the address that would be read presently, was in some sense, the mouth piece of 3,860 ministers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, who joined in denouncing a slave con-federacy and the probability of that confederacy being recognized by any Christian Government in the world. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) There never was an event in the history of Europe equal to that which is now contemplated. (Hear, hear.) In addition to a brief reply to the French Ministers, an address also had been agreed upon

Some disturbance was here created by a num ber of youths in the background ,who objected to the reading of the address. The large majority of the meeting having, however, requested that the address should be read, the Rev. Dr. proceeded to read it, the stronger portions being received with a little interruption. The conclusion was, however, greeted with prolonged applause.

. Rev. MARMADUKE MILLER of Darlington, wa then called upon to address the meeting. He supposed all present would admit that war and sla ery were the two greatest scourges from which humanity had ever suffered, and he held that slavery was the worst of the two. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) There were some redeeming features about war; there was often an abnegation of sel in the soldier, which was beautiful to behold there was something noble in men being ready t die for their country's good, even though they might be mistaken as to what that good might be But there was no redeeming feature in slavery; it was the most unmitigated curse that had ever disgraced God's earth. (Hear, hear.) In England so long back as 1673, good Richard Baxter wrot

They who act as pirates, and take away poor Africans to make them slaves, and sell them are the worst of robbers, and ought to be consid ered as the common enemies of mankind; and they who buy them and make use of them a beasts of burden, are fitter to be called demon than Christian men." (Cheers.)

There was a good ring in that. (Hear It was not like some of the namby-pamby stuff we heard in our time's. (Cheers.) But we remen bered the length of time it took to obtain in Euthe emancipation of the negro and the suppressio of the slave trade. But while this century ha seen the gradual growth of an anti-slavery opinion in Europe, the very contrary had been the case in the slave States in America.

The gentleman continued his remarks at som length, and was followed by Rev. Dr. King. Rev Dr. M'Michael, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. J. H. Rylance, and Rev. Dr. Parker.

Considerable disturbance was created by about one hundred men, but the prevailing sentiment of the meeting sustained the speakers and the ac tion of the Anti-slavery Society conference of min isters. Among the opposers was a renegade American, named Joseph Barker, sometime figur ing as an abolitionist at meetings of the American Anti-slavery Society in this country, but more of an infidel than an abolitionist-now a champion of the Southern Confederacy. The account, in the Manchester Examiner and Times, closes with the

Mr. Barker then mounted the reporters' table with the object of making a speech, but a number of sturdy Northern hands seized him by the arms and legs, he was bulled down, and a struggle en sued. Some few blows were struck, then the po lice appeared, and after a little jostling, he wi escorted safely to the door. The gas was almost entirely extinguished, and those who were join larly disposed for mischief, then made the best of their way out of the Hall. The meeting closed without a vote of thanks to the chairman, about

#### ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS IN AMERICA.

An Anti Slavery Conference was held in Mar chester, convened by circular, inviting the atter dance of ministers to receive the report of the committee, having charge of the reply to the French pastors' address to Ministers in Great American slavery, and the revolting spectacle of a Confederacy, forming itself with professed design of maintaining and propagating slavery; Rev. RICHARD SLATE, of Preston, in the

Moved by Dr. PARKER; seconded by the Rev. J. H. RYLANCE: "That a copy of the reply to the French pas tors' address, with the signatures, be transmi

it be transmitted also to Ministers of all denominations of Christians in America, accompanied by a suitable address." The following address was unanimously adopt

To Ministers and Pastors of all Christian De nominations Throughout the States of America. Dear BRETHREN .-

The letter which emanated from the French Protestant pastors, and was signed by 750, from all parts of France, was addressed to ministers and pastors of all evangelical denominations o England, Scotland, and Ireland, and designed to take the lead in "a great and peaceful manifesta-tion of sympathy for the colored race, so long oppressed and debased by Christian nations y desired by this means to "discourage slavery," and "strengthen and encourage those who wish to abolish it, at the same time persuading them to listen to friendly suggestions." No such combination of names and objects, ever previously occurred in the intercourse of Europe; and surely a letter, so universally approved, deserves the the utterance of pure Christian philanthropy, and breathes the spirit of divine benevolence-not alone for the negro, but also for all who may be

involved in his doom.

It was brought under consideration of a Conference, convened of such Ministers as had adhered to the London Emancipation Society, all of whom were invited who were in London. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M. A., presided, and the unanimous decision was that a brief reply, then submitted, should be adopted and issued, to accompany the letter from the French clergy, to all Protestant ministers of every denomination in Great Britain and Ireland.

The aim of the reply was to avow a deep compassion for the slaves, as part of the human family; to discourage, by all means in the power of the subscribers, those who are seeking to found an empire on their degradation; and to express the desire for success to all just and humane measures for their deliverance. The letter and the reply have been widely circulated, and the adhesion of ministerial names has been solicited among all Protestant ministers. Many may have overlooked the application, as a common printed circular, but already about four thousand attested

names have been subscribed. Both documents concur in representing slavery as a calamity to the nation in which it exists, and as dishonouring Christ when upheld by any of his servants; while they denounce the system because it gives to man the opportunity to treat his fellow man as cattle, and often to 'commit adultery and murder with impunity. The census of the United States, taken in 1860, gives the number of slaves as 3,953,760 men, women, and of 350,000 slaveholders. These millions are all liable to be sold and bought at an auction mart, in lots or severally, at the pleasure of the traffickers, every feeling of delicacy, every endearment of parental and filial tenderness and dependence being crushed, violated, and set at nought; doomed to toil, suffer, and die, for the gain, and at the caprice of another. These poor victims are not our immediate kindred, but they are our fellow men, whom their Creator hath made of the same blood with ourselves; and by the laws of Providence they are marked as our neighbors, whom God (who is over all) hath commanded us to love as ourselves; while the standard is inflexible for them as it is imperative for all— "as ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." We have not been left to abstract reasonings or conjecture, to form our opinion of the wrongs inflicted by slavery on these millions, but are warranted to accept the description given by President Jefferson, in his proph

had told the world that the Bible-the Book | his trial, and inflict on his fellow men a bondage. one hour of which is fraught with more misery, than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose. But we must await with patience the workings of an over-ruling Providence, and hope that He is preparing the deliverance of these, our suffering brethren. When the measure of their ears shall be full. When their groans shall have nvolved Heaven itself in darkness, doubtless lod of justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length by his exterminating thunders, manifest his attention to the things of this world. and that they are not left to the guidance of a

> The friends of America, in France and Britain ooked anxiously to her statesmen and patriots. hoping that they might soon inaugurate the era when slavery should be doomed as it had been denounced by her philanthropists; and that its abettors, enlightened and warned, would seek a peaceful solution of their great national problem. The United States had already contended with, and overcome greater difficulties than might be found in the enfranchisement of the negro population. Their national independence had been secured amidst many dangers and sacrifices. They had opened paths in the primeval forests, reared cities in the wilderness, and found ports in every part of the world for their produce and commerce They had risen from being a colony of outcas pilgrim fathers, to occupy an equality with the greatest nations and be welcomed as an ally with the most renowned empires on the earth. Their sails were unfurled, and their standard floated in every region, on every sea, and before every wind. They had become a great nation, and might legitimately contemplate the noblest and most philslavery remained upon their banner.

Strangers should not presumptuously intermed. lle in political debate as to the power, prerogatives, or relative obligations of the several states in the Federal union. The language and declara-tions of official men, however, and the ordinances of the seceding States, are published. South Carolina leading, Alabama, Texas, and Virginia following, avow slavery as the origin of the strife and the intention of the war was declared by Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of this Connew government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea to the old constitution; its foundation are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the man, that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and normal condition." Our solemn conviction, is that no darker nor more dreary calamity could threaten any nation or people on earth, than the successful establishment of a republic, whose corner-stone is the slavery of the working-man. The curse thus entailed would extend its poisonous influence far beyond the utmost range of the black population, and in volve in moral degradation, corruption, and bond-age, not only all the white people, rich and poor t the government ruling them, the states hold ing friendly relation with them, and the merchants made rich by their merchandise, and depending on their favor.
But we cordially congratulate the statesme

and Christians of America, that already the shad-

ows begin to disperse, and the cloud is edged

with the radiance of a brighter day. Slavery has been abolished by the wisdom of the ruler and egislature in the district of Columbia-the repreentative centre of the Republic. In the year 1860, the census numbered 3 185 slaves as resient there; but they are all free now, as are the groes working in national arsenals and fortres the price of liberty being compensated from exchequer of the Union to the former owner while we rejoice to learn, that the liberated men show themselves able to appreciate their freedom. Ve congratulate the people of England and America, that slave-trading vessels are now sub ected to the right of search by reciprocal treaty etween the two governments, in such latitudes on the high seas, as were formerly scoured with mpunity under the American flag. The sea pirate knows, too, that already has capital punishment law. We look now to the territories of the re public as lands sacred to freedom, destined to ecome the homes of industry, commerce, and bristian fellowshin : since the ture and the President have guarded them b aws, which henceforward will bar from them he intrusion and pollution of slavery. It is well that thus recently have the Christian Indians been who would practice slaveholding and traffic, which they had learned from the slave-dealing white. Emancipation, too, is already a state provision Western Virginia, embodied as an organic law in her constitution, when admitted by the signature of Mr. Lincoln, to the Union, two months ago We read with deep and prayerful interest, the proclamation of emancipation by the President, and rejoice that, not withstanding the fears entertained by some good men, the results have been o far beneficial. It has already brought liberty to myriads, who were held in bondage. of 1863, will be identified with the name of Abraham Lincoln, in the history of many future citizens of the United States. If the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Bates be established as law, that any man born within the recognized territory of the United States is a citizen, then we nust anticipate that henceforth even the negro who is a man and a brother, will be able to say I am an American," in the hour of threatened ondage. May not the day soon come, as longer for, when the President's counsel will be accepted to Paris by the chairman and convener, and that and the measure he recommends be made law that all loyal States may emancipate their bonds-men, and the whole Union be willing to share the esponsibility and expense? Even now, hundred of thousands of negroes, slaves when Mr. Lincoln first occupied the Presidential chair, are not only freedmen, but also servants of the state, and a tively co-operating for the redemption of their They are Americans, though coloured country. men, and ready to make every sacrifice for the restoration of peace, the establishment of liberty and the triumph of equitable government. Mer they are, whom the diplomatic representatives o Hayti and Liberia, now admitted to the brother hood of American nations, when associated with ambassadors of imperial sovereigns, need not feat to recognise as kindred people, at the Capital of the American republic. Let the rulers and states men of the North persevere in such policy, pursue the course of equity, freedom, and universal liber ty; and especially endeavor to requite the Afri can people by a godlike benevolence for the ter ousand wrongs which have been inflicted on them, and they will find it both more pleasant and more safe and easy to do justice, to love mercy, t undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed g free, than it is to do evil with both hands. With what renovated energy, with what moral power with what hallowed consistency and ho courage will the whole nation then be able to rise to their highest destiny. Then will the work of righteousness be peace, and the effect of righteous ness quietness and assurance for ever; and the people shall dwell in a peaceful habitation, in surtwellings, and in quiet resting places. The greatness of the country will be then identified with goodness, and its name will be as ointment poured forth. It will have wiped from its banner every stain inconsistent with liberty, to which heretofo the finger of derision has been pointed, and will have established for its leaders a claim to the admiration of all enlightened men, as the benefactors of a long oppressed and injured people it is the duty of American statesmen and Chris

> A Negro Colony on Roanoke Island fifth Massachusetts regiment, and superintendent of blacks, in the Department of North Caro lina, arrived here, on Saturday, from Newbern, under orders from General Foster to collect materials and implements for colonizing the families of colored soldiers, on Roanoke Island.

tian ministers, (which all these considerations em-phatically enforce) to guard against any reaction

in the policy of emancipation, when arrangement

may come under discussion. A retrograde course would assuredly give a triumph to the adversa

consequent on the termination of the present war

ries of freedom, and put to shame all who have

sympathised in the progress of the cause of the slave.

RICHARD SLATE, Chairman.

There are now about fifteen thousand freedmen in the Department of North Carolina, of whom eight thousand three hundred are in Newbern. - Out of this number, General Wild has already recruited one full regiment for his African brigade, and another is well advanced. In order to provide for the families of these soldiers it is proposed to colonize them on Roanoke Island, where they will receive facilities for becoming a self-sustaining community. The area of the island is about tifty square miles, and the land will be subdivided among the negro families. Garden implements and seeds, fishing ap-paratus, steam machinery for saw and grist-mills, building materials, and clothing of all kinds (particularly for women and children) are urgently needed, in order to make immediate pro-

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

A meeting will be held at the CHURCH OF THE URITANS, Union Square, on Sabbath evening, ally 12, at 15 past 7 o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. lassie, of London, delegate from the Anti-slavry Conference of Ministers in Manchester, will resent the address of 750 French Protestant Pastors to the Ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain on Slavery and the Rebellion of Slave holders in America—together with the respons of 4,000 ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain. Also, an address from the same to the Ministers and Pastors of the United States of America. After which will be presented a Response to the preceding, for the adoption of the meeting assembled. All Christians and ministers are in

# ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Statites of the State of New York, the Principia As ociation, for their Annual Report, state :

That the Capital Stock of the Association ix Thousand Dollars, consisting of Sixty Shares of One Hundred Dollars each. That the whole of the aforesaid Capital is actually paid in, and that the Association is at present free from ex-

GEORGE B. CHEEVER, Trustees. WILLIAM GOODELL, NEW YORK, July 1, 1863, State, City and County of New York, ss.

JOSEPH W. ALDEN, being duly sworn, says that e is one of the Trustees of the Principia Association above named, and that the foregoing statenent by him subscribed is true. JOSEPH W. ALDEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before ) ne, on this 6th day of July, 1863. CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public in the City of New York.

#### ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockholders of the Principle Association at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 101 William street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to ssue new Stock, in form and manner following :

#### Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street. New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an op

portunity is now offorded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO, B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL. J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN.

[The following, as a hand-bill, has been circu lated among our colored citizens:1

# TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Grand Mass Convention of Colored

Colored men one and all! We invite you to at tend a GRAND MASS MEETING to be held in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the banks of the noble Hudson, Wednesday and Thursday, July 15th and

The object of this meeting of colored men, is to show the Government and people, their willingness to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, by organizing a large force of Colored Volunteers for the war, to be under the command of leaders known to be in sympathy with the movement, and upon the assurance that they will get the remuneration and protection which belongs to a citizen

The Local Committee of Poughkeepsie will make every arrangement for the comfort of Delegates and Visitors.

Let this be one of the Greatest Demonstration ever held, by Colored citizens. Let all come and swell the numbers for the

Union and Liberty. J. H. TOWNSEND, New York.

P. W. Downing. ROBERT VOSBURGH, " Rev. C. B. RAY, Rev. J. N. GLOUCESTER, Brooklyn. A. J. ALDRIDGE, Jersey City. WILLIAM RICH, Troy.

# THE VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

neavy losses, and great slaughter. The attempt of Lee was one of desperation, simply-not of rational courage. The retribution is a belitting one. It is a heavy blow to the rebellion-chiefly so because it is a stunning one to the Copperheads, particularly those of Pennsylvania, who have had a wholesome taste of their coveted the South." May it suffice them, for a long

still "punishing both sides." The final result is by no means yet certain, though this event may yet prove the turning point in our favor. Much depends upon the next week or two. How many will Lee be able to lead off, unharmed and

in good condition? The taking of Burgoyne did not close the rev olutionary war, nor was it closed till long after ward. Premature exultation is as much to be

guarded against as premature despondency. The victory may, at present, be regarded as a oken of divine forbearance and long suffering. We are tried both by mercies and judgments. We had partly, though dubiously, commenced liberating the oppressed. God is partly, though lubiously, giving us victories. It is as though he had said-complete your work of emancipating the slaves, and I will complete the work of wour deliverance!

What could be more distinct? What more appropriate?

Shall the voice be heard?

# OUR BRITISH BACKERS

Are coming up, nobly, to our assistance. We gladly welcome them. The importance of the Anti-slavery Conference of Ministers of Religion in Manchester, followed by the great public meeting there, can hardly be over-estimated. British Christianity and philanthropy are conspicuously manifested. Evangelical religion stands vindicated. The City of British manufacturing operatives has done herself lasting honor, and will be gratefully remembered, in time to come. A new cord of brotherly love has been twined between the two countries, forbidding unfriendliness between their two Governments augury of what awaited his country, when he exclaimed, "What an incomprehensible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives, whose power supported him through The pro-slavery rebellion against God, humanity,

#### The same ocean mail brings to us three spicy and timely articles from OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT,

Gen. T. Perronet Thompson It is wonderful to see how accurately, at that distance, he has seen and depicted the condition of things in this country. On our first page will be found two interesting articles from his pen, but we cannot defer adding these, so much need-

ed, at this moment.

Our readers will be the gainers by receiving them instead of editorials of our own, of which they are in danger, just now, of surfeit. If any of our readers think us too severe or too radical. we hand them over to our English fellow labor er. We have appended captions to the arti-

The perfect avalanche of British abolitionist which the Principia hurls upon the slaveholders, to-day, will set them and their northern satellites to cursing Britain and British interference as was their habit, previous to their attempted ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPIA | conspiracy with British aristocrats for the subversion of the free institutions of their country.

Misconduct of the War. The conduct of the war, by the Northern rill be a wonder and a curiosity to coming ages It is to this hour a secret, why Hannibal did not allow his General of Cavalry to move forward, as he asked, and finish with the Romans, as was so nearly done at Canne. The nearest to a rea son assigned, is that it was the spirit of dawd But why that spirit should be omnipotent just then, which never prevailed before, does not ation to bestir himself, as man has scarcel had from that time till now.

There will be more data for the modern wor der, and we are more within reach of the facts There was a rebellion against an established government, for the foulest, basest of causes-for he object the world has banded against, since history began, and the very name of which sets on edge all feelings of honesty, honor, or pre ence to decency of life. So would they chew man's flesh, with or without cooking, if gain was at the end of it. But there was this remarkable fact about this rebellion, distinguishing it from all rebellions that elsewhere ever were; which was that nine out of twenty, within the territory, in numerical proportion, were decidedly on the other side. And these not cripple: or impotent folk, but containing, as every maof a little extended military knowledge is aware the stuff and elements of powerful action, peculiarly adapted to the climate where, by a preision of Providence, they are. Add to these easonable number of madeontents or discontents known to be no lack; with some further addition for the waiters upon fortune, who are ready on the first hard knock, to discover that the were always on the other side. And the resulwill be at least a fair division into numerical halves, half one way and half the other.

In one of the latter outbreaks of Europe, the Duke of Wellington was understood to say of contesting party, "If they cannot beat the and So, whom can they beat?" So here may be said of the Northern combatants, "It they can not beat an enemy who is equally divided to be

The mystery has only one solution. The Sortherns are equally divided, too. Nothin ng away the lives of two hundred thousand cit izens, where, according to the rough judgmen of one of the unlearned, there was nothing to de but walk in and take possession. It was because one half were the other way. Nothing else ompetent to the result. A heavy price it was o pay for a self denying ordinance.

That there should be such a division, is strange

in the eyes of some. Not so strange as that, it n the barnes of slavery, there should be some thing like an equal division, among those wh profess anything beyond the song of the drunk ard and the shout of a mob when it suits it. Th great prophet of the creed, says the majority people of England are not for the North which means that they are for the South. and their "institution :" Earlishmen cannot but long to do the like. How well they would defend it, if the Working Classes here, were under the grindstone!

Strife for Mastery-Without Principle. The battle of kites and crows continues, in America, with lamentable slaughter of all the

kinds concerned. One military projector after nother, puts himself forward, and is rolled in the dust for his pains. So falls it always, when nen fight for mastery and not for principle. It must go on for a twelvementh or more yet and then those who are alive will think of look ing into the matter. Foreigners surmise that the Northern States do not intend to ask the South to assist in the election of a President: and, if so, there is a chance of a President being elected to do the work of the North. Which gives hope to foreigners who wish to see th

Never since the world stood, was there such m instance of the importance of a man. Care, therefore, will sure be taken, to have the pick of men. And, as a way to this, a man will be taken that has been picked before. One that has done or suffered something, to mark him out from the herd of estimable people fit, it may be, to take the chair at an orderly public meeting, where all are agreed on what they come to do, but not adapted to meet the shocks of conflicting interests, and face the enemy of God and man with pure clearness of head and strength of virtuous will. There has not been so much nonsense talked in the way of hero-worship as is thought Your hero is a most useful animal, when he pitches into the right place; and there is no nore harm in reverencing him, than in having a grateful recollection of any of the other formu as under which Providence dispenses riddance with the Egyptians when they gratefully embalmed the Ibis, which rid them of the fiery flying serpent of the desert; it was when their attenions were extended to meaner candidates for ex altation, that the gods of the Nile became a by-

word to posterity. Meanwhile, one thing is clear. Whether cats or onions are gods, there is a chosen seed whose progress will not be stayed, till it end in the "peace" banquet with their dear "brethren of promised land. See who are respectable, who consistent, who unbending and unbent, in all the turmoil, except the followers of right and justice. the mock and hate of our English felonry, who from the beginning, took their stand on the broad stone of human rights, which they will never quit while, in the quaint dreamer's lan-guage, "A rag or a bone" of the exploded tyranny is left. The tyranny has its offsets in all countries; it meets the English artizan, though his face be white as meal, and claps him on the shoulder with a "Well, fellow-slave?" It is no secret; it was as openly avowed as any other communication of diplomacy, and as openly closed with, though reasons sprang up which caused postponement in hopes of more convenient season. Nobody doubts or denies, that the intimation from the Southern States that the slavery of the working classes was a point of interest for the British ministry, was accepted, acknowledged, responded to, to the extent of try ing an extra-official recognition of those States as a feeler of how the official would be received. The thing was done, so far as could be accomplished in the heart. Perhaps, by and by, it will be given to the English workers to have eyes to see; and, in the mean time, be thankful for so many as have got one eye open.

# Necessity of Conquest.

It is plain that nothing but sheer necessity, to persuade the Free States of America to conquer. Their Puritan ancestors would have seen in it God's way. Man's purely combative pas-sions must be exhausted on both sides; and then the side which has a great cause in reserve, will begin to move on it, in earnest.

Something like it always takes place where the

ultimate decision depends on public opinion. The merely pugnacious rush to the front, and carry on their sanguinary tournament according to th use and wont. And when these have played out their play, come forward, the men of deeper principles, depressed and trodden down before, but now left comparatively masters of the

The progress of this process is visible already. Generals who some months ago thought of nothing but turning rebel positions, and riding down Southern regiments with Northern chivalry, have found out that there are arms to attack a slaveowner withal, which are not sharpened upon

we would gladly present to our readers, but can- the military man is not adapted to do this. It is true his education leads him to one side in pro ference. There is abundance of teaching young soldier how to move or to stand still; no schooling in higher policy, or none but what he must pick up by a kind of accident, as he must geology. Nevertheless, where nature has given talent, it is hard to keep it down. Many a good soldier will see his way to the success which does not depend on the nineteen, or any

office bred men labor in the darkness of weak

And here may be taken up a branch of the subject, which is puzzling to the learned. It is incomprehensible to numbers both in America and Europe, how it is the negro being kept to the company of his fellows, does not speak the dialect of the upper ten thousand, and masmuch is it is a civil crime to teach him to read, seldom figures as a member of any learned With millions who think so little themselves and their attainments, it presents itself as a visible Providence, pointing to radical lifferences from other men, and authorizing much maltreatment that could not be inflicted on the speaker of purer English, or a better pronouner of the Anglo-Saxon compound letters.

It might be worth ferreting into the records t the past if any such are left, and asking whether in the days of Algerine slavery there were any slaves by birth, the descendants of Europeans, and if so, what precise progress they had made in the pronounciation of those crabbed consonants, which to European ears seem mod-elled on the efforts of a raven to clear its threat for oratory, or the imitation of the grinding of a wheel much in want of any emollient unction. Also what figure they made in the scientific world of Northern Africa, and in those question of law and creed which agitated the highe mind was not elevated to a superhuman heightceived superiority, looked down upon them as a race in which nature had put forth only half he strength, for the express purpose of showing her favorites to advantage. But if there had chanced to be a revolution in Algiers, dependent on calling this neglected people to liberty and alliance what would have been posterity's estimate of the Mauritunian soldier or patriot, who had declined e movement, because his proffered recruits misplaced a vowel, or were utterly helpless be fore a Shibboleth to be proposed to them by doctors of the law?

#### THE POUGHKEEPSIE CONVENTION.

Our Colored citizens, we trust, will not forget their important convention, at Poughkeepie, next Wednesday, in behalf of the Fremont Legion." It is emphatically their convention, and its success will be proportioned to the numbers and the spirit of the colored citizens who shall assemble on that occasion.

We call special attention to the CIRCULAR of the Sab-Committee of the Committee of the City of New York, which will be found in another

Now is the time for the colored people to avail themselves of the opportunities presented by Divine Providence, for identifying themselves with the defense of their country, the support of the National Government, and of the Constitution, which, in its spirit and its letter-(notwithstanding the pretenses of the slaveholders) secures for the colored man, of the North and of the South, ALL OF THEM, precisely the same rights and privleges, in every respect, that it secures to the

whom are loyal) in co-operation with the loyal white men who are now ready to welcome their less abodes, and I go home to wet my pillow with assistance, shall have succeeded in putting down tears. Then I remember God is greater than this infernal pro-slavery rebellion.

already going on. Attorney General Bates ably, lecided, some time ago, that colored men are itizens, and as such are entitled to the privileges of other citizens, when commanding vessels; and his decision goes into effect. Colored Captains of vessels now stand on a legal equality with white aptains of vessels. Again, Mr. Bates decides that colored citizens, as such, can pre empt new lands and certificates of pre-emption are now being granted them accordingly. "The world moves When it becomes a historical fact that colored men have done their full share, or more than their share, in putting down the slaveholders' rebellion, it will, at the same time, become a historical fact, that the equal civil, political, legal, and constitutional rights of colored citizens will be recognized. "Revolutions never go back-

# THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

A delegation from the "Anti-slavery Conference of Ministers of Religion," in Manchester (Eng.) consisting of Rev. Dr. J. W. Massie, o ondon, late Secretary of the Board of British Missions, and Rev. J. H. Rylance, of St. Paul's. Westminster, are now in this country, bearing the Official Copy of the Address "to the Minis sters and Pastors, of all Christian denominations the United States of America.

Dr. Massie delivered an address, on Sunday vening last, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church (Dr. Thompson's), and also at the Shiloh Presbyerian Church, Prince St, (Rev. H. H. Garnett's). m Monday evening.

18 Next Sabbath Evening he will deliver an ddress at the Church of the Puritans (Rev. Dr. Cheever's), Union Square. Rev. Mr. RYLANCE, it is understood, proceeded

o Cleveland, on the same mission.

# Gradualism in Missouri .- President

incoln, it seems, is to be gratified in his preferences, He told the delegation of St. Louis Gernans that he did not sympathise with them in their immediate emancipation scheme. He preferred the plan of the Gradualists, to defer it until 1870. Well. The Gradualists have succeeded. Slavery is declared abolished in 1870--yet. strange to say, not a single slave is to be set free until six years afterward, some are not to be liberated till six years after that, and others not at all !

And this, at a time when the strong muscles f every colored man in Missouri, as the Presi dent knows, is needed for the defense of the Government against rebels in Missouri! We call attention to this, as a fair specimen

the ethics and the strategy of gradualism!

Be it well understood that, in this case, as all others preceding it-the gradualism is only mother name for postponement, putting off the dministration of equity and justice, to the latest possible day. It is never the work of abolitionists, properly so called, but of their opposers, who, when they are compelled to do something, step in, and do all they can to put off the day of righteousness. So it was in this and other Northern States, where Hopkins and Edwards

preached immediatism, and the politicians gave them gradualism, preserving slavery in New Jersey, to this day, breeding copperheads and spurious theologians. So it was in England Abo tionists claimed immediate, unconditional emancipation, and their opposers stepped in and gave them apprenticeship and compensation money chiefly into their own pockets.

For the particulars of the Missouri game, see account in another column, under our head of News, "Miscellaneous."

Harper's Monthly for July, contains No

I of "Scenes in the War of 1812," (illustrated), the first paper on "An American family in Gernany," (also illustrated), " Easter Flowers," the conclusion of Miss Prescott's "Rosemary," continuation of "Romola" and the "Small House at Allington," "Eugland in the Good Old Times," to justify them in resenting it as an insula and a

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH SYMPATHY. Meeting of colored Churches.

The colored churches of this city and vicinity, net, on Monday evening last, at the Shiloh Presterian Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, (Rev. H. H. Garnett's), to listen to an address by Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., late Secretary of the British Mission Board, and one of the deputation to the Churches of America, from seven hundred and fifty clergymen of France, and nearly four thousand clergymen of England. Bishop Green was called to the Chair, and Rev. H. H. Garnett, appointed Secretary. After the address by Dr. Massie, Rev. H. H. Garnett, offered a serie f resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the large and enthusiastic meeting, when a motion was made by Rey. Charles B. Ray, that a Committee of one from each Denomination, be appointed to prepare a response to the address of the said clergymen of England and France, which motion was adopted; the Committee appointed, and the Meeting, adjourned to Monday evening next, at the same place, to hear the report of said Committee. People who desire to attend that meeting, had better go in season, as the colored people are moving, and will crowd that house, (the largest among them in the city), to its ut

#### RELIEF FOR NORFOLK, PORTS-MOUTH, &C.

We cannot too earnestly urge a prompt and liberal response to the following

FROM MR. H. S. BEALS. Poersmourn Va June og 1363 Since it was decided to withdraw the troop from Suffolk there has been a constant influx Freedmen, here, and at Norfolk, and Crancy I land. Every home in, and around the city, that colored people can get, is crowded to its utmo capacity with occupants. Nothing but relief. promptly sent, in clothing, and medicines, &c. can preserve the city from pestilence, during the heat of summer. Some houses none too large for a family of six or eight persons, have forty fifty inmates, already. Many are rendered feeble by the changes of war, as well as the hardship lime, for purposes of cleanliness. I visit, almost daily, a family, or rather a collection of families, in a house of moderate size, two stories above base ment with fifty or more persons in it. Last evening there were six persons sick, in the house. They are all from North Carolina. There must be, in Portsmouth alone, more than five hundred children who have no change of garments. Half of these baye not enough to cover their nakedness. I found a mother with five children, just down from the Blackwater, with not twenty shillings

them from a burning sun, and they went to Crane; With all the destitution that exists here, I feel nore anxious for those who may come into our lines, than for those already here. The Christian North must rouse itself, in behalf of these people or thousands of them will perish, if any consider able portion of rebeldom should be conquered a once. Perhaps the glorious hour of Freedom and Peace is delayed, because Christians at the North are not ready to meet the crisis. The Church must pour out its treasures for every department of this work, or we are unworthy of succesthem that Jesus is coming this way; that if they would cover His naked limbs from the scorehing sun, if they would feed His famished body, visi This will be seen, acknowledged, and carried to the relief of their heavenly Master, in the persons of His suffering poor. Sometimes my heart sinks within me, when I visit their comforttheir sufferings, and will uatie every purse-string and unlock every wardrobe at the

value of clothing among the six. I stript my trunk of everything that could be spaced, to cover

Our school is prospering numbering about 300. The number ought to be doubled, and doubtless would be, if the children were clothed. Clothing, &c., may be sent to Wm. E. Whiting

American Missionary Association Rooms, 61 John

# CONWAY---MASON---AND THE ABOL-

Under our head of "Foreign" news last week, we made brief mention of a correspondence be-Boston, now in London, and the Rebel Envoy, Mr. Mason, in which Mr. Conway, in the name of of hostilities, and a recognition of the Confederacy, on condition that the South will straitway commence the work of emancination, which offer Mr. Mason, on the part of the South, declines. Of this, we took occasion to say: Most American Abolitionists will disavow the offer, on the part of

At that time we spoke only for abolitionists instrument for justice and liberty, and have never been in favor of disunion. What views might be taken by abolitionists who have heretofore repudinot say. We are glad, now, to publish the fol-

Mr. Garrison, in a note to the Tribune, thus disclaims the resposibility of the abolitionists, for

the action of Mr. Conway in England: "SIR :- By the last arrival from England, it appears that Mr. Mason, Envoy of the Confederate States, had sent to the London Times a correspondence between the Rev. Moncure D. Conway nd himself-Mr. Conway informing Mr. Mason that he is authorized on behalf of the anti-slavery people of America, who have sent him to Eu gland, to propose that if the Confederate States mediately commence the work of negro emancipation, the anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States will at once of pose the prosecu-tion of the war; and, since they hold the balance of power, will cause the war to cease by the with drawal of every kind of supplies from it. It is further added that Mr. Mason very properly asked Mr. Conway to produce his credentials Mr. Conway replied that he would write to America for them! In closing the correspon-dence Mr. Mason remarks that 'it will, perhaps, interest abolitionists to learn that they have : delegate here, prepared, in their name, t enter into a compromise on the question

"This correspondence is of so extraordinary and grave a character that I beg permission t state, in the Tribune, in behalf of the abolition ists with whom I am identified, that they have not been guilty of such folly and presumption as to authorize any such proposition to be made to Mr. Mason; nor will they forward any in dorsement of it to Mr. Conway, who is in En-gland upon his own responsibility alone, repreenting the anti-slavery cause no further than does every other eloquent and devoted friend of freedom who desires to see the rebellion speed ily suppressed, and slavery as speedily

the abolitionists could not make any overture this nature to the Confederate traitors, especially through the infamous author of the Fugitive Slave

The first is, that no reliance can be piaced upon the word of those who stand before the world black with perfidy and treason, and in the most dreadful seuse as hostes humani gér eris. Having long since proved themselves capab le of uttering any falsehood, however stopenclous, practising any deception, however detestable, and breaking any pledge, however solemnly nrule, it would be the height of infatuation to suppose them morally capable of carrying out any strpula tion for the emancipation of their wretched bond-

"The second reason is, that as they commend ed and are carrying on the war expressly avowedly to obtain wider scope and stronger safe guards for their cherished slave system—and sire their independence upon no other ground -to approach them with an overture of immediate emancipation as the method of terminating and securing their recognition as an independent

cree in suppressing the rebellion. It is, therefore, not only an act of supererogation, but an imputation upon the Government, to solicit the traitors to do that, as a means of triumph, and to screen themselves from punishment, which has been wisely and constitutionally done by Provident Lincoln. President Lincoln to save the Republic!

"Yours, for universal freedom, and, therefore, no compromise with the Confederate States. "WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

In the absence of any dissent from Wendell Phillips, or other personal associates of Mr. Gar. rison, it may be presumed that he expresses their views. Who then are the aboliti who can have authorized Mr. Conway to make such an offer, in their name, or who will give it

Mr. Greeley and the Tribune are persistently ranked by their political opponents, with Abolitionists, particularly with Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, though we do not recollect that they have accepted the name or the position. Yet they, too, have very emphatically repudiated the offer of Mr. Conway. His backers, therefore, if any, and if abolitionists, must be of some new school, not yet known to the public.

To the "three weighty reasons" of Mr. Gar ison, against making any such overtures, we subjoin, on behalf of the Principia and the Constitutional Abolitionists, a fourth reason against either making or accepting such an offer for ad-

Having a Constitution wholly for liberty, and equiring the suppression of slavery, and being satisfied that the rebeltion is slavery, and that davery is, itself, rebellion against the Constituion, we cannot admit of a distinction between the appression of the one, and the suppression of the other. When the Constitution is adminisered, but not sooner-slavery will be abolished,

and the Union under the Constitution restored. To consent to a disruption of the Union, on condition that slavery, the only element of disunion shall be removed, would be consenting to amputation on condition that the diseased limb

shall be first cured. As Constitutional Abolitionists, we explade he absurdity of Union with slavery, and of Dis-

mion with Liberty. Since the preceding was in type, the Ecening Post publishes a letter from M. D. Conway, in which he confesses that his form of statement was "objectionable"-that "of the abolitionists. he "alone is implicated in the correspon

dence," but he adds: "They do, indeed, stand committed to an un villingness to prosecute this terrible war for ut of their country's crime and shame, but has all along been their avowed position that they are, to quote Wendelf Phillips, 'willing to cept anything, union or disunion, on the basis

Who does Mr. Conway mean by " They: The Abolitionists?" Did he suppose that Wendell Phillips " always utters the sentiments of a majority of them? It is Mr. Phillips' turn

#### HOW TO RESTORE THE UNION

THE WALL ALBEADY RECEN To subdue the rebellion is one thing. To reinstruct the Union is another. The first is not et accomplished. Can it be credible that the

cond is already communed? In the chapel of the First Congregational Church, in Williamsburgh, on Sabbath evening. July 5, we heard the pastor, Rev. S. S. Jorreys ry Association, give some account of his three weeks visit to " our brethren of the South." He visited Washington, Arlington Heights, Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Yorktown, &c., also Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Craney Island and vicinity.

He told us of the colored schools taught by Northern gentlemen and ladies, some of whom occupied the deserted country seats of Ex.President Tyler, near Hampton, and Ex Gov. Wise. near Norfolk. He told us of the preaching, the singing, the "love feasts" of the colored people, and how our Yankee soldiers come into those meetings-how Uncle Sam's officers of different stations and names, favor these schools and meetings, and spread the protecting wing of our national eagle over them-how the villages burnt the Abolitionists of the North, offers Mr. Mason by the rebel slave-masters themselves, are already their active co-operation in securing a cessation in process of being rebuilded and inhabited by their freed slaves, how even the colored people themselves, are already beginning to furnish teachers-how the plantations deserted by the rebel slave-masters, are coming under better cultivation with "superintendents" instead of "drivers," and in some cases, with no supervision at all. He told us how the freedmen were encouraged and aided to identify themselves with the defence of the who, like ourselves, believe the Constitution an Government, by joining the army or working on the fortifications -- how measures were in contemplation for establishing an orphan assylum at Norfolk-how, at Washington, he found in the ated the Constitution as pro-slavery, and advocated employ of the Government, a well-qualified coldissolution, as an anti-slavery measure, we could ored surgeon from the North, attending to the wants of his people-how, everywhere, he witnessed the gratitude of "our Southern brethren" for their freedom, and for the Northern assistance afforded them-and how, notwithstanding the degrading and demoralizing influences of slavery, he found, in the midst of its victims, a precious remnant, in whom were found the elements of a great people, a religious people, with strong faith.

the people of the Lord, in deed and in truth. As we sat and listened to the details of these and similar things, the thought flashed into our minds, with the brightness of a new revelationnot altogother new, for it came from the inspired word-Is not this the rebuilding of the old waste places? the repairing of the breach? the restoring of paths to dwell in? The light rising in obscurity? Is not this the re-construction of the Union, on a basis that shall endure? Laying the

foundations of many generations? Our former Union with slavery and slavehold ers, thank God! is broken forever! And already we see the beginnings of the new Union, that is o be-the union of the free with the free-of the just with the just, without sectional lines, without distinction of colors. Let the people of God, North and South, enter into this Union. The people of the world must soon follow. We need no new Constitution, nor amendment of it, for the purpose of this Union, for our present "Constitution, as it is," knows nothing of races or complexion, nothing of slaves, slaveholders, or slavery.

Exploring under Niagara Falls -Last Saturday, says the Niagara Falls Gazette an exploring expedition was organized by Mr Warren, on Goat Island, for the purpose of exunining the cavity under the American Falls, beyond the Cave of the Winds. Heretotere a nge rock has prevented ingress, but as the ice moved away, this season, the rock was moved out of the way, thus leaving the route open The party proceeded in this hitherto unexplored region a distance of about one hundred feet. when the falling water put a stop to further investigations. There may be a route here from Goat Island to the ferry, but there is no proba-bility that it will ever be travelled by human

Cotton from Salt Lake, -The St. Louis Republican says that the steamer Denver, of the Missouri river packet line, arrived at St. Joseph, on the 25th ultimo, with a cargo taken at Omaha, part of which was consigned to St. Louis, and he remainder to Chicago and New York. Among the shipments for New York were sixty-two bales of cotton, which had been sent in from Salt Lake. This cotton was raised south of Salt Lake City, and at no great distance from it. The entire quantity produced, this year, in that neighborhood, is estimated at eighty thousand

# THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

FRYDAY, JULY 3.

In consequence of the celebration of our Na tional Independence, to-morrow, the 4th, we make up our summary of news from Wednesday, to to-day, instead of Saturday.

The Situation in Pennsylvania. The conflict commenced. Severe battle near Get ty-burg. Union success. Another contest be tween the two great armies of the East is at hand Our army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade has rapidly thrown itself into Pennsylvania, and the relad army under Lee is hastily gathering its scattered forces to meet it. Those bodies of the enemy which, early in the week, were threatening Harrisburg, suddenly disappeared, and York was soon after evacuated. Positions of the antago nistic forces have struck each other near Gettys burs, which now promises to be the scene of the great struggle. The conflict commenced on Wednesday, when a severe battle occurred just outside the town, on the Chambersburg Pik between our first and eleventh army corps, in der Generals Reynolds and Howard, and rebel forces under Generals Longstreet and Hill. Particulars are meager, and perhaps exaggerated but the contest was undoubtedly a severe on and the besses on both sides heavy. Our own in officers, was serious, including Maj. Gen. Rey nolds, commander of the First Army Corps, and Bris. Gea. Paul of the Third Brigade of the same corps. Cols. Stone and Wisnar were both wound ed and taken prisoners. The firing ceased at 4 P. M. It is stated that we have taken 6,000 prisoners, 2400 of whom have been sent to Bal timore. During Wedne day evening the cutin army of the Potomac reached the field, and Ger Mende proceeded at once to make arrangements for a renewal of the conflict. Of the progress of events on Thursday; accounts are conflicting, be it does not appear that any general engagement occurred, at least early in the day, though ac counts of skirmishing are received. Our army inside to be in an advantageous position, and very cuthit lestic. The capability of Gen. Meade s spoken of in the highest terms. Maryland Heights has been evacuated by our forces, win are hestening to join the Army. Gov. Curtin calls on the Governors of New Jersey and New York for more froups. There is a rumor to the effect that Joir Davis is himself in Pennsylvania Gen. Simut's Rebel cavalcy crossed the Potoma Saturday night, took Westminster, Md. on Mon day, after some ughting, and after committee manerous depredations passed on to Hanover Here they encountered Con. Pleasanton, on Tuesday, and a brick fight of several hours enmed. The rebels were thoroughly whipped by our inferior force of Unionists, who captured i most the entire First South Carolina (rebel) rearent, and some artiflery,
A fight took place at Carlisle on Wednesday

night, between Gen. W. H. F. Lee's rebel com mand, and our forces under Gen. Smith. The thela had evacuated Carlisle Wednesday moru ang, whereupon Gen, Smith took possession. The table, however, soon reappeared in large force. and demanded the surrender of the town. This being refused, the rebels at once opened upon thich were outside the town. Gen. Lee's force

A few slight skirmishes, in different places, are mentioned, but these do not materially alter the

All eyes are now furned towards Getty June and important news is hourly expected

State Defences. Ohra- New York .- Northern States are already making defensive preparations, as the following will show:

ALEANY, Tuesday, June 30, Miller to go to New York immediately, and or semize thirty regiments in that City and Brookivn. They will be drilled in artiflery, as well as afantry practice, with the view of placing them in fortifications.

CINCINIATI, Wednesday, July 1, 1863. At a special meeting of the City Council Last night, it was resolved to put the State Militia

law in force at once. All citizens between 18 and 45 years of age not physically disabled, are to be organized into companies on the 4th of July, and are subject to the Governor's call for duty in such numbers as he may think necessary.

Army of the Cumberland.-Gen. Ros

Washington, Thursday, July 2d 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE Cemberiano, Tullabonia, Tenn. July 1, 1863 Vat Murfreesboro, Thursday, July 2 I telegraphed you on Sunday, the occur of Shelbyville and Manchester.

On Monday, it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artiflery, or to get our troops into po sition until this morning, when a general advanc-

Gen. Thomas yesterday made a reconnoissance on two roads, and Gen. McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's Division, which arrived

Monday evening.

On advancing this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns in our

They took the direction of Winchester, Ten pessee. Gen. Thomas should be on their flank o night. Gens. Sheridan and Brannon marched

into town at 111, to day, taking a few prisoners. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General. Vicksburg .- A rebel fort blown up and to news from Gen. Logan's division, which had ta

ken.—A special Memphis di-patch, dated the 29th, says: "The steamer New-Kentucky brings ken an important fort from the enemy. He mines and blew up one corner on Saturday, thus producing a breach in the walls, through which we entered. The rebels fought with reckless com age, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had already mounted two heavy guns in the aban

\* A dispatch from St. Louis, July 2, concerning the matter, runs as follows:

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Democrasays that the conduct of the troops during the operations in Logan's front, on the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded the Forty-fifth Illinois, led by Colonel Maltbie, rushed into the breach and planted the flag amid a ter rific fire from the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Smith was shot through the head and cannot possibly recover. Major Fisk fell with a ball through the heart, being the third shot he had gallantry it displayed, will be matters of history received. A number of line officers of this regi ment is understood to be among the killed and wounded.

The Twenty-fifth, Forig-fifth, Thirty-first, Twenty fourth. Twenty-third and Fiftieth Hilinois and Seventeenth Ohio participated in the assault. General Leggett in immediate command of the assail-ing force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected

the fighting was principally done with hand grenades, which had terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels.

Lieutenant Colonel Rives, commanding the

Thirty first Illinois, and Major Bradley, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, are among the wounded.

Louisiana.-Fighting occurred on the 20th

sued an important order about substitutes. The amount to be paid for exemption is fixed at \$300 the maximum permitted by the law. This sum may be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each Congressional district, who will receipt therefor in duplicate—one receipt is to be de posited with the Board of Eurollment, who at nce record the fact, and so ends your draft.

Our Navy.-530 vessels are registered i our navy; 201 of them were built for it, the rest bought. We have 5 first-rate screw war-steamers, 14 second-rates, 10 third-rates, and 31 fourth-rates; one first-rate side-wheel war-steamer, two second rates, and 41 third rates; 4 first-rate iron clad steamers, 5 second rates, 36 third-rates, and 22 fourth-rates; and 29 vessels of the old sailing leet; also one ram, the Monarch, 1,000 tuns.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

The great Conflict in Pennsylvani Three days of battle. - Light breaking .- The reel army routed. -Its retreat probably cut off.-The Army of the Potomac, under its new General, has won a brilliant and decisive victory. After three days. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of fearful combat, between the two immense armies, on the free soil of Pennsylvania, we receive the joyful intelligence, that the enemy is repulsed, is retreating, is pursued, and that his retreat will probably be cut off. The news comes to us in the shape of brief official despatches from Gen. Meade, unofficial despatches from various points in Pa., and lengthy epistles of newspaper correspondents. Reports are somewhat contradictory in details, and doubtless exaggerated, though the leading features of their news is authenticated. Of the battle of Wednesday, our brief summary under date of Friday the 3rd is substantially cor-

The engagement of Thursday did not commence till afternoon, but continued sometime into the evening; the enemy making furious assaults upon us, at various points, and being on each occasion severely repulsed. On Friday the fighting continued from early dawn to 5 p. m , and resulted disasterously to the enemy. It is stated that Gen. Lee, under a flag of truce, requested a cessation of hostilities for a few days to bury his dead, and arrange for an exchange of prisoners, to which Gen. Meade replied that he would attend to the burial of all the dead, and, as for exchanging prisoners, he intended to retake all those captur ed by the enemy. Upon this the rebel army concluded to retreat. On the Anniversary of our National Independence the President issued the following address:

The President to the Country!-

Wyshrydrox, Saturday, July 4 - 10:30 a m. The President amounces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 p. m of the 3d is such as to cover that Army with the highest honor - to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condelence of all for the many gallant failer, and that ber thus, he especially desires that on this day, the whose with not ours, should ever be done, everywhere remembered and reverenced with the profoundest gratitude. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The losses on both sides are doubtless very hea-Barksdale of Mississippi, is killed. Our loss in hands. after having burned the barracks and gas works, mae is rapidly rising, owing to recent storms, and not hold out much longer," is repeated. is not in a fordable condition. An official dispatch | Kentucky.—Lebanon has been capt from Gen. French, states that he has destroyed the rebel Morgan, after a severe skirmish with the pontoon bridge over the river at Williams an inferior number of Federal forces. port. The retreat into Virginia would thus seem

to be completely cut off. Lee was apparently making for Hagerstown, thence to Williamsport at latest accounts; being unaware of the destruc-tion of his bridge. Our cavalry were in close pursuit, and porcious of our forces are occupying direction. The prospect for cru hing the entire to important results. A dispatch from Raleigh rebel army is very promi ing. Intercepted dis-patches from Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee, show that the invasion of Pennsylvania was undertaken without the knowledge or consent of the former. who deemed it a hazardous undertaking, and had peremptorily ordered the army to return to Vir-

It is said that Gen. Dix, on the Peninsula, is steadily at work, isolating the rebel capital from and destroyed the English schooner Mary its armies; that he has broken the bridges on the South Anna, taken possession of the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railroad, and that the capture of Richmond is "immin ent." Rebel reports from Richmond are contracrous advances upon Tullahoma. -Flight of the less condition and panie-stricken; others, that rebels in disorder. -They are pursued. Official Beauregard is there with troops to defend the less condition and panie-stricken; others, that

> West Virginia .- Jackson, with 1,700 men, and 10 pieces of artillery, attacked Baverly, Western Virginia, on the 2d. inst. Col. Harris. with a regiment of troops, numbering 600, was rdered to hold the enemy in check till reinforce. nents should arrive, which he did. The mounted regiments reached there the same evening.

repulsed the enemy, and are now in full pursuit.

Naval Items .- Official notice has been reserved at the Navy Department, of the capture of the iron steamer Neptune of Glasgow. She was from Havana, endeavoring to get into Mobile. The U. S. steamer Lackawana, discovered her on the 14th ult., chased her more than 100 miles, and finally secured the prize. During the chase most of the cargo and all the mails were patched to Washington for instruction. A Cabithrown overboard. While coming in with the Septune, the Lackawana espied a smoke gave hase, and was fortunate in capturing the Rebel steamer Planter, 312 tons, with 625 bales of cotton, and 124 barrels of rosin, from Mobile for Ha-vana. About 80 bales of cotton were thrown

The U.S. steamer Circassian, reports the cap-ture off New Orleans, of the rebel sloop John of St. Marks. Fla. The Kingston, Jamaica, Gleaner, of June 16

says a ve-sel arrived there reports meeting the pirate Alabama, 14th June, off the Point, cruising close into land, in the track of the Aspinwall

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

The Rebel retreat .- Movements of our forces .- The prospect cheering .- Gen. Meade' Address to his Army.

NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4, 1863 | GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68.—The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the re cent operations. Our enemy, superior in numbers and flushed with the pride of successful invasion attempted to overcome or destroy this army Baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and

to be ever remembered. anding General looks to the army for greate efforts to drive from our soil every restige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness

of His providence, He has thought fit to give vic By command of Major Gen. MEADE. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Reports are still somewhat conflicting; th smoke of battle has not cleared away sufficiently to enable us to view everything in its true posithat the Army of the Potomac has covered itself and unitary parade that the Army of the Potomac has covered itself and the Federal force guarding the bridge at that point. The rebels were sharply beaten, with a loss of about 60 killed, 240 wound, ed, and 70 prisoners. Our loss was small.

Rebel reports from Jackson, Miss., the 29th, state that the Confederates have taken possession of Berwick's Bay, and cut off the supplies of Gen.

Banks.

The Chylid to the French. Triumphant entry of the Potomac has covered itself and patriotic feeling, that the Army of the Potomac has covered itself and patriotic feeling, the absence of military parade. There seemed to be almost cheerful and patriotic feeling, which was bountifully increased by good news, Rebel reports from Jackson, Miss., the 29th, state that the Confederates have taken possession of Berwick's Bay, and cut off the supplies of Gen.

Banks.

The Christian Adecate and Journal of Od. 2.d for the Evans, Intention of the Potomac has covered itself in the Army of the Potomac has covered itself in the Army of the Potomac has covered itself in the Army of the Potomac has covered itself of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the Potomac has covered itself with glory, that its new commander has proved to the French into Mexico. The Christian Adecate and Journal of Od. 2.d for the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the French into Mexico. The City of Mexico height of the Potomac has been evacuated by President June 2 and the French into Mexico height of the Potomac has above, by mail, Helper's Impenditure of the Potomac has above, by mail, Helper's Impenditure of the Potomac has above, by mail, Helper's Impenditure of the Poto tion. That we have won a most brilliant victory,

Substitutes.—The War Department has is | The Herald asserts that Gen. Ewell has died of wounds received in battle. Gen Lee is said to be making for Williamsport, where he hopes to cross into Virginia. Other reports state that he is entrenching himself in the South Mountain Ranges, and that he holds the principal passes. The gen eral impression, however, seems to be that he is hastening towards rebeldom with all possible speed. The Army of the Potomac, meanwhile, is day were at Creagerstown, Md., some 20 miles

wide awake. Gen. Meade's headquarters on Sunouth of Gettysburg and 15 miles noth of Frederick, which latter place it was supposed he would reach on Monday. By consulting a map it will be seen that Frederick is at some distance south east from Williamsport; the object of Gen. Meade therefore is evidently not to pursue the enemy. but to cut off his retreat, confronting him, should he succeed in crossing into Virginia. The prospects, at present, however, are that the Potomac will not be crossed, it having risen six feet above

Detached portions of our cavalry and artillery have pursued the rebels, and several skirmishes with their rear, in which prisoners and trains have been captured, have occurred. Gen. Couch is said to be co-operating with Gen. Meade. Gov. Curtin has telegraphed to Philadelphia for 40, 000 more troops to be sent in pursuit of the fly-

Movements on the Peninsula - From Rebel papers and from Fortress Monroe dispatches, we get some vague idea of the movements of our troops in the vicinity of Richagond. The Relels say that "three regiments of eavalry and two howitzers left Truesdell's station on the evening of the 26th, appeared at Hanover Court-House, and fired on a train on the Central Railroad. They have possession of the Central Railroad, and will doubtless proceed to Ashland. The raiders reached the South Anna bridge, where they were resisted by the guard. The fight is progressing. The proximity of the Yankees to the city occas-

and captured Gen. W. H. Lee, who was wounded at Brandy Station. Later information, deemed to be trustworthy, has been received at the War Department, that a large force of Yankees, estimated at 20,000, under Generals Dix and Keyes

In addition to this we have extracts from letter dated Baltimore Cross Roads, July 3, whiel says: "Yesterday there was a skirmish fou miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Sergt. Bur net, Co. C., 5th Penteylvania Cavalry, was killed the Rebels opened on our advance brigade. Col West's, with five pieces of artiflery. A fight ea sued. Our advance fell back until the reserve came up. There may be a fight at any hour. from 5,000 to 20,000. Our army is in excellent health and spirits, and amply able to cope witi A slight engagement took place last evening No decisive results. The 5th Pennsylvania cav

dry captured twenty-five prisoners. Vicksburg and Port Hudson.-By a arrival from New Orleans, July 1st, we learn that vy. The number of rebel priseners now in our the bombardment of Port Hudson was going on hands, is variously estimated at from 12 000 to at that date. Our steamers were running up the notat all. The sum and substance of Abolition 20 000 to at that date. Our steamers were running up the notat all. The sum and substance of Abolition 20 000 to at that date. 30,000. 118 guns are said to be taken. Long- river regularly with Gen. Banks' supplies. The street and Hill are reported wounded and prison-story of his supplies being cut off, was without ers, but this story is pronounced "doubtful." Gen. foundation. The prospects were reported favor-Meade reports the capture of Gen. Armistead, able. The rebels have overrun the Teche com and several rebel officers of lesser rank. Gen, try, and Brashear city has fallen into their

officers is also heavy; including Gens. Sickles, The situation at Vicksburg is not materially the place with artiflery. Their fire was proupt. Hancock and Gibbon, wounded. The enemy left aftered. The old story that "the siege is prois responded to, and at 10 o'clock they retired. his dead and wounded on the field. The Potor gressing favorably," and that the rebels " car

North Carolina Signs of returning los ulty.—There are numerous indications that the State of North Carolina desires to return to the nion. The Portmouth Firginian, of the 2d the mountain passes, to prevent retreat in that been made to Gen. Foster which will shortly lead from the Governor.

Naval .- More captures are reported to the Navy Department. The United States bark Pur-suit, on the 23d ult., captured off Indian Inles, loop Kate, from Nassau, with assorted care gunboat Tahoma, on the 18th, got the schooner Harriet and the same day ran ashore

United States Colored Troops.-Col William Birney, United States Inspector of these troops, arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Forcanize colored regiments from Maryland. It is dictory; some stating that they were in a defence. Thought that a large number of freedmen of color been opened at No. 83 Camden street, between Sharp and Howard streets. As the recruits come in, they will be forwarded to the camp of instruction near Washington.

Curious Story. Overtures from the Rebel Government.-The Herald of this morning con-

News of a most important character reache us from sources beyond all question as to the truth of the statement. The Vice President of the rebel government, Alexander H. Stephens and Mr. Commissioner Ould, came down the James river on board the rebel gunboat. Dragon on Saturday, under a flag of truce, and requested permission from Admiral Lee to proceed to Washington, in order to present in person an important communication from Jefferson Davis to Abraham Lincoln. Admiral Lee at once disnet meeting was accordingly held yesterday morning, and it was decided that permission should not be granted to these gentlemen to fulfil their mission, whatever it was, to Washington. Admiral Lee was instructed to inform them that the ordinary channel of communication would suffice for the transmission of any mess ges they might have to send to Mr. Lincoln Meantime the rebel gunboat had steamed up the Wesley, with a cargo of cotton. She had got out | James river while awaiting the reply from Wash-

> Gen. Rufus Saxton has, at his own request, been relieved of the command of the post at Beaufort, S. C., and Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, appointed in

LATER .- THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Highly Important.-Vicksburg Surrendered! - Official Dispatch. - WASHINGTON, July 7, 1 o'clock, r. M .- The following despatch has just been received:

> "U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, July 4th, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir; I have the honor to inform you tha Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on this 4th of July. Very respectfully, "Your obedient servant, "D. D. PORTER,

"Acting Rear-Admiral. Other dispatches state that the surrender is nconditional. Clory enough for one Indepen-

Later from Maryland. - It is stated that Gen. Sedgwick with 25,000 fresh troops, is at the finds it impossible to cross.

Independence Day in New York .-- The National Anniversary was celebrated in this city

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Vallandigham has run the blockade.-The

Bermuda Royal Gazette, of June 23d, says, of Mr. Vallandigham: "This gentleman, who has caused so much exitement in the Northern States, and who was banished to the Southern States for a stated period, arrived here in the Contederate steame Lady Davis, from Wilmington, on Saturday last t is reported that Mr. V. is on his way to Canala, and there to await coming events. Later intelligence is to the effect that Mr. Val

andigham has reached Halifax. Gen. Milroy is to be court-martialed fo raving evacuated Winchester with cowardly precipitation, leaving valuable Government proprty-arms, munitions, &c .- to the rebels, and lefting his troops save themselves as best they

and will therefore suspend judgment Dissatisfaction in Secessia.-The disontent with Jeff. Davis' rule, in North Carolina, is coming formidable indeed. The Hon. Wm. A Graham prints, in the Raleich Standard, a strong Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, disclaiming the propriety and just cause of the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the

The Copperheads and the Rebels. The rebels understand, if we do not, how to manage the Copperheads. It is said that during their recent raid into Pennsylvania, they took peculiar delight in laying waste the premises of that class of beings. But that is not all. A

Washington despatch to the Tribune says: The authorities have the names, as we are in formed, of ten citizens of Carlisle, Pa., who out-copperheaded Copperheads, in abasing them-selves before the Rebel General Jenkins. They assured him that they were friends to the South ern Confederacy, and begged him to parole them, ions no alarm in official circles. A gunboat was that they might not be drafted to fight against it. at White House on the 26th. The Yankees killed Gen. Jenkins welcomed them to his bosom, but remarked that, since they were such friends to the Southern cause, they were, of course, willing to fight for it, and actually put some of them it through, they began to repent of their coward-

> We trust that the Copperheads of Pennsylrania, having tasted the sweets of Confederate ciety, are satisfied with their experience.

Missouri--- Emancipation -- The Conrvative State Convention of Missouri has passed on Ordinance of Gradual Emancipation by a vote of 51 to 30. We presume the minority was made up of the two extremes- 'Charcoals' and Rebels. The majority, we judge, comprises the "Conserva-tives" and the 'Copperheads.".

The Ordinance is a curiosity. It declares that N. Y. Slavery shall cease on and after the 4th of July, 870, and then provides that it shall not. Those who shall then be over 40 years of age shall remain slaves for life; those under 12 years shall remain slaves till they attain the age of 23; and those between the ages of 12 and 40 shall remain slaves till 1876: so that, though Slavery is declared to be abolished on the 4th of July, 1870, as aforesaid, not a single slave will be liberated till six years thereafter; a large class not for several years ensuing, and another large class no person who may up to that time be held as a dave can be sold or taken to reside out of the State. All slaves brought into the State henco-

forth shall thereupon be free.

This Ordinance was not submitted to a vote of he People, and will not generally command their approval. In fact, the Convention was aware of his, for they did not venture to submit it to a Popular vote. Nor would they permit the People to elect State Officers to replace those now holding by the doubtful tenure of this Convention's choice. Gov. Gamble offered his resignawould not order a special election this Everything holds over to the regular State Elec

tion in August, 1864. A large portion of the People-we think a majority - urgently wish to get rid of Slavery—not ten or twenty years hence, but now. They live in constant peril from the ruffians and miscreauts shom Slavery has ripened into traitors and assassins, and they seek immediate deliverance therefrom. Most of the residue are at heart Rebels, and don't want Slavery abolished at all. Between these stands the "Conservative" majority of the Convention, representing some forgotten yesterday, and seeking the tide over the roaring breakers as gently as may be. Such is Missouri

# FOREIGN.

Europe.-The China, City of Washington, and Hibernian have arrived with European dates to June 26. The case of the Alexandra, suspected of being destined for Confederate service. has been decided in favor of the defendants. The Attorney-General, however, having filed a bill of exceptions to the chief ruling, the case will be carried up to a higher tribunal. Captains Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, have arrived in England, and have received a public welcome from the Geographical Society of London. The subject of French intervention in American affairs, is again renewed. The Emperor Napoleon sent for Mr. Slidell. and held a long conference with him on the 18th. It is said that a despatch has been forwarded to the French ambassador, at London, instructing him to renew proposals to the British Govern ment to join with them in offers of mediation, and that, in case of refusal, the same proposal will be made to Spain. The London Times gives credence to this report, and is inclined to advocate intervention in behalf of the "Confederacy," citing European intervention in behalf of Poland, as a precedent. A meeting had been held in Preston, England, in which resolutions in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy were adopted. The arbitraion of the King of Belgium in the

difficulty between Brazil and England, is said to be favorable to Brazil. Poland still stands her ground. The notes of France, England, and Aus tria are received. Their substance, as stated by Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, is as follows:

 A general and complete amnesty.
 A national representation on the principle of that established by Alexander First, in virtue and execution. tion of the treaty of Vienna. 3. The Poles alone should be appointed to public offices, as the Poles alone were likely to command confidence. 4. That perfect liberty of conscience shall be granted, and that due protection be accorded to the re-ligion of the Poles. 5. That the Polish language shall be used in all public transactions and in th education of the people. 6. That a regular sys-tem of recruiting shall be established to prevent a recurrence of the proceedings which led to the

present insurrection. A cessation of hostilities was also strongly urged. It is not expected that Russia will accept the proposals of the intervening powers. She is making extensive preparations for war. Affairs in Prussia are becoming intensely interesting. The Crown Prince, in a recent speech, warmly espouses the cause of the People, disapproving heartily of his father's recent arbitrary measures This course has so displeased the King that he has commanded his son to publicly retract his views, under penalty of the loss of his position, in case of refusal. The Crown Prince replies that he can retract nothing, and offers to resign his command and honors, and retire to private life His wife heartily systains him in his course. This phase of affairs it is thought will avert the impending revolution. The people can afford to rear of the flying army near Williamsport. Lee bear with the infirmities of the aged king, a few years, since the prospect of a "good time coming" is so bright.

> Important from Mexico. Surrender of the Capital to the French Triumphant entry

THE POUGHKEEPSIE CONVEN- NEW-YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY TION.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS.

To Friends of Union and Freedom NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

You are respectfully requested to call the at ention of the Friends of Freedom and Union in your vicinity, to the Convention of Colored Citizens, and their known Friends, to be held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thurs day, 15th and 16th of July.

Among subjects to be considered by the Con ention, will be the duties and opportunities of the hour, with special reference to the Organization of a large force of Colored Troops, to be commanded by leaders in sympathy with the could. We do not know the merits of the case, movement, and upon the condition that the rights of remuneration and protection shall be guaranteed to them, the same as those secured to white soldiers. It is designed to make up the response of the colored men of the North to the call of the Government. You will receive a supplementary communic

on in due season, enclosing the formal call for the Convention. At present you are requested, with as little delay as possible, to make practical the following suggestions: Appoint a Local Committee to superintend the movement in your immediate vicinity, and to

cause similar action in your surrounding com Enlist the white friends of the movement in our vicinity in active co-operation with the col

red citizens in this matter. Cause a delegation (the number to be deter ined by your own direction), to be appointed to represent your vicinity in the form ings of the Convention. This to be done at meeting, held with sufficient publicity to war rant the representative character of the delgates. In addition, secure the attendance of a many of your people at the Mass Assemblages to be held each day in the beautiful grounds selected for that purpose, where addresses may be expected by the ablest champions of th

Cause lists to be sent through your Delegation of the names of those willing to join such a force on the assurance of the conditions stated. Le there be earnest work in this direction. In addition, you are requested to authorize any respec-table colored man to get up a list of forty men, capable of bearing arms, who are willing to join he service as above contemplated, under the annuald of the person designated, as a Con-

missioned Officer.
Respectfully, your obedient servants, EDWARD GILBERT, | Sal Committee of Com

LEWIS FRANCIS,
JAMES FARMAN.

Sub Committee of Conmittee of City of N. Y. Please forward the name and address of the Chairman of your Local Committee at the earliest convenience to Edward Gilbert, 111 Broadway

J. H. Townsend, New York. Rev. C. B. RAY, Robert Vosburgh, P. W. Downing, Rev. J. N. GLOVERSTER, Brooklyn. A. J. Albridge, Jersey City. WILLIAM RICH, Troy.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, | New-York city F. O. Inten, 3 and vicinity.
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From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th.

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ontidence and patronage. From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ABREARS.—Very many thousands our soldiers and their families will be interested the notice published in another column of Messrs NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C.

From the Irish American of Oct. 4th. Messrs, NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, 111 Broad way devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. Parties having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulet of the greater part of the proreeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these im-positions become, that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation. The rates they have established are pre-cisely those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT &

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa per,] of September 2nd, 1862. Back Pay of Discharged on Killed Soldiers. Mesers. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have at office in this city, offer their services for the collec-tion of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers of their relatives are too often overcharged, so that i well to know that acknowledged reliable men o business take charge of such matters at a small ex-

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From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in ev-y part of the country are now seeking a reliable hannel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such are referred to Messis. Neffleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire

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# Family Miscellany.

For the Principia. SATURDAY EVENING. O, mark that faintly glowing cloud, Ting'd with the sun's expiring ray,

That seems a dying week t' enshroud With promise of a Sabbath day. That fading cloud that floats sublime. That parting ray the sun hath giv'n, Points out the silent flight of Time,

Foretells the Sabbath rest of heaven. Thou who hast form'd the clouds, the sun, Whose now'r the breath of life imparts

Thy counsel by Thy works make known, And seal instruction to our hearts. Another week of toil and care,

Thy gentle hand doth kindly close, To Thee we come, with praise and pray'r, Under Thy shadow to repose.

And when the morn, with rosy light Dawns mercy o'or a world of sin. Together may we all unite

A Sabbath's worship to begin With holy arder may we burn Thy glory in Thy word to trace. Thy law within Thy temple learn.

And humbly ask and taste Thy grace. And when our week of life shall end, And pass, like summer clouds away, Bright may our setting sun descend.

To rise in endless Sabbath day,

THE THREE LOVERS.

FROM THE FRENCH OF GEORGE SAND. Trois fendeux v avait

Three woodmen once I heard, Twas in the month of May-(Do you hear the song o' the bird?) Three woodmen once I heard Courting a maiden gay.

The youngest spoke his word. A blushing rose he bare, (Do you hear the song o' the bird?) The youngest spoke his word-"I love, but may not dare."

The eldest nought deterred, He held his axe in hand, (Do you hear the song o' the bird?) The eldest nought deterred,

Then cried the happy third, An almond flower he wore. (Do you hear the song o' the bird?) Then cried the happy third. When I love, I implore.

'You're not the lad preferred, For all the rose you bear," (Do you hear the song o' the bird?) You're not the lad preferred. I dare not, till you dare.

'My master? nay, you've erred, (Do you hear the song o' the bird?) Love will never command.

Who wears the almond flower,"
(Do you hear the song o' the bird?) Love yields when men implore.

GOD SPEED THE PLOW!

God speed the plow-share! tell me not Of those who plow the dark green sod, Or till the fruitful soil. Why should the honest plowman shrink From mingling in the van Of learning and of wisdom, since

I's mind that makes the man God speed the plow-share! and the hands That till the fruitful earth! For there is in this world so wide And though the hands are dark with toil,

And flush'd the manly brow, It matters not, for God will bless The labors of the plow.

For the Principia. A LIFE PICTURE. BY ELLIE NEAL

Merrily ring the bells, in the city of Man- I shall never forget your nursing of Fanny." chester, proclaiming the hour of seven, the time of closing her factories, and releasing the weary girls confined therein since early morn-

Among the crowd rushing out through the open doors, like so many children let loose from school, is our friend Sue, clad in plain calico, like the rest, but closely veiled, and walking quite by herself. 'After she has passed the boarding house, where most of her companious stop, the veil is thrown up, and we catch a glimpse of her face, once moreearnest, somewhat sad, yet hopeful, and imprinted with lines of strong resolve, that only death can conquer. As she catches the breath of Heaven's pure air, borne on the fresh evening breeze, her cheek grows warm, and her step more elastic, so that, when she reaches her home pro tem-a little cottage in the suburbs of the city-the old lady who meets

her at the door, exclaims, "And surely, Susan, working in the factory

seems to do thee good!" "Indeed it does, Aunt Martha. I feel as as I came along, how thankful I ought to be for having such a home as this, instead of being tucked up in one of those crowded boarding houses, with poor fare, poorer lodgings, and so little chance of rest for the mind. Dear girls! it's a wonder they do as well; yet there are some noble hearts among them."

"Ay, ay, and my Fanny was one of them. Be as good as she was, and thee will be bless-

"Yes, you have told me about her; but she is better off, now, Aunt Martha. Don't grieve," she said, as she saw the tears starting to her eyes. "How good the supper smells! kissed the old lady's brow, that had not been

It is a little thing that may win us a friend -even a kiss, or a look, or a sweet-spoken word. Sue gained one thus. From this time forth, she was treated to the best of everything the house afforded. Aunt Martha was poor, but such as she had she freely gave. The choicest bits of food were reserved for her, the nicest care of her wardrobe was taken, every rent mended, her room kept in most perfect order, and a welcome was always ready at the door, and the best rocker stood by the fireside to receive her weary limbs, at night. Happy for her that she now felt that rest of soul on God, which makes earthly

weariness so much easier to be borne! She formed but few acquaintances in the mill; but to Mattie Crosby, who tended the loom next to her's-a strong, healthy girl from the northern part of Maine-she became much and afterwards, if anything went wrong with a thimble."

her loom, was always ready to help her out of trouble, or, if her face looked sad, with some quaint remark to provoke a smile again.

Visitors often remarked the difference between these two young girls-the one possessed of so much life, and of spirits brimming over with fun; the other so earnest, so thoughtful, so spirituelle, in face and manner.

One day, a party of four entered the room, and were being shown around to see the movements of the machinery, and to examine the specimens of cloth then weaving.

Among them was a young man of pleasing countenance and fair proportions, who stopped at a respectful distance from Sue's loom, and stood watching her. At first, she did not notice him, but, looking up, she met his inquiring gaze, and a rose tint overspread her features. "Pardon me; I did not mean to be rude."

he said, and passed on. Evidently, he was interested, however; for, a moment after, he was inquiring of the overseer her name.

Another week passad, and he visited the mill again-this time to make further inquiries regarding her, and to seek for some oppor- rested there. tunity of making her acquaintance.

The overseer, to whom he was well known as a young man of integrity and honor, promised to introduce them. Sue, with a few of her friends, was accordingly invited to spend an evening at his house, when Mr. Lisbon was presented to her acquaintance.

The interview deepened, in her admirer an interest which might speedily have ripened into love. But of what was he thinking? He, a Lisbon-she, only a poor "factory girl;" he, a young man of fortune-she, obscure and friendless: he, talented and brilliant-she. modest and unpretending :- and pride con

His sisters, learning his interest in Susan, failed not to teaze him, for his "odd faney." "Why, it is the funniest idea, Richard!

ry girl! Bah-how she must smell of cotton. "She is a truer woman than either of you," he replied, earnestly; for he had a high appre ciation of the good and noble, and only lacked strength to be true to himself. How many real unions of heart and soul are broken, forsooth, for lack of gold! We say, "For shame," but, perhaps, may go and do like-

They met, several times afterward-sometimes in the street, and sometimes at churchtill Sue was seen no more in either place.

"Thee looks unusually tired, to-night, dove," said Aunt Martha to her, one Saturday eve ning, as she sat leaning her head against the old lady's knee, gazing steadily into the bright coal fire.

"Yes, Aunty, I am, but," starting up, "I was thinking of home. I must write themnot to-night. I'll go to bed, now."

"I must give thee some medicine, first, for that cough. I got it purposely, to-day." "Thank you, Aunt Martha,"

"Now go right to sleep, dove," she said, as the sheet, in a motherly fashion, that made A slight noise, in the middle of the night,

startled her, and, almost unconsciously, she rose, lit the lamp, and went to Sue's room. "Lord a' mercy," she exclaimed. "My

poor dove, art thou dying? Dying, as my Fanny did-and all alone with me?" Poor dove, indeed! There was blood

the pillow, blood on the ruffled sleeve that enclosed her fair arm, while she lay back ex-

"It's cotton, ma'am, cotton that has done it-inhaling the lint so, from day to day," said the doctor, who was immediately summoned. "It was too much for her weak lungs; yet she may rally. I will trust her in your care.

When Mattie Crosby heard of her illness, she forthwith left the mill, although she was dependent on her own labor for daily bread, and came to the house, insisting upon remaining with her friend till she was better, cheering her with hopeful words, singing sweet songs to please her, and striving, by a thousand little arts, to divert her mind.

At the end of three months, the doctor pronounced her well enough to return to her

"She must have country air," he said. The morning she left, she received a moss rose tree, just in bloom, with a bit of paper round the stem, marked "R. Lisbon."

"Too late for me to enjoy it, Aunty," she said. "I will give it to you, as my parting gift. You can always think of me. I'll take just this opening bud. Tell him, I thanked him, Mattie;" and a flitting glow passed over

Years afterward, when Richard Lisbon's heart had been purified from dross, and Mattie Crosby, whom he first sought because her bright as a daisy, to-night. I was thinking, friend, had become his wife, they used often to come to Aunt Martha's, and beg each "just one rose in remembrance of our dear Susie."

> She reached home safely, poorer in purse, even, than when she went away; which caused first Kate, then Jim, to look rather suspiciously upon her, as if she had come to take a morsel of bread out of the mouths of their own little ones.

They treated her quite tenderly, however, for a few weeks, preparing for her such simple nourishing things as the doctor had recommended, and giving her back her old room, to rest in. Her mother, too, was by her side I'm your daughter, now, Aunty-come, play I and, for a few weeks, she seemed to improve am;" and, with a caressing movement, she rapidly. Soon, however, Kate began to feel quite uneasy, and expressed her fears to Jim

something after this wise: "I don't know but she is just as sick as she pretends to be, but I am going to try her strength a little. There's the baby, she might take care of him, a good deal, while I am busy about the house; and then there's Harry's pinafores to be made-very light, easy work, when one don't feel exactly well; at least, I should think so."

"Better be a little careful of her." said Jim. "She was never very well, and I don't hardly cultivated than those of any other country. A

"Die! Who ever thought of her dying?" ten is for the strong to realize the infirmities

her mother, with-

She went out, and the mother fell into a sad reverie, broken only by a low voice, halfwhispering-

"Mother!" She looked at her daughter, who, with fixed and earnest gaze, had been studying her face for the last ten minutes.

"Mother, something troubles you; tell me what it is." The words were spoken as if they would not be refused. "Not much, Susie. Kate has brought in some work for us to do; but my eyes are too

weak to sew, and you are not able to do it, "What else, mother?" "I was thinking of your father. He did not know\_"

"No, mother, he did not know how much he might have saved his wife and daughtershow many tears, how much suffering, and bit ter regret;" and her slender form quivered with unutterable grief-not so much for her self, as for that mother and loved sister Mary

There was a moment's silence—the storm had passed, and peace, that brooding dove flew into the open window of her soul, and

Still trembling, she rose, went to the table

and took up the work. "Harry's little aprons, mother. See!" and she held them up to view. "You say he looks as Jim did when he was a little boy,don't you?" she continued, in her sweet, simple way.

"Yes," was the only reply. "O, this looks very easy. I'll try to hem a little, just for fun, mother. I've almost forgotten how to sew "

There was no response, but Sue did not have much chance to "for ret." after this : for when the aprons were done, little dresses, drawers or stockings took their place, and kept her busy during many weary hours. When she was not sewing, she was called into the kitchen to wash the dishes, sweep the floor, prepare the dinner--of which she often could not taste-The latest freak of the Blind Boy! A facto- till she would almost drop with exhaustion.

> The fragrant summer air perfumed her room with flowery odors, but, beyond this, it afforded her little benefit, for her daily walks were prefaced or followed by household exertions, which quite prostrated her.

> Of berries and fruits, which her appetite raved, and of which the fields and garden afforded such an abundance, she had but few. "She might eat what the rest did," Kate

Joyful was the occasion of an unexpected visit from her old friends, Mrs. Carroll and Julie; bringing with them a basket loaded with good things for herself, and a beautiful Bible, as a present to her mother.

"Why did you not write me of this?" said Mrs. Carroll. "It was by the merest chance that I heard you were sick. I thought you were coming back to school, the Fall after you left us, and had made arrangements to take you into my house, and give you a room with Julie."

"We would have been so happy," said the child, who, seated on a low stool at Sue's feet, she tucked up her bed, and smoothed down kept hold of her hand, looking up with child-

"Yes, darling," Sue replied, twisting her glossy ringlets; and then, turning to Mrs. Carroll, told her frankly the reason why she did not return to B--.

"Naughty girl!" she said. "You were too proud-that was it." "Yes, I was proud."

"Suppose you get better, will you be too proud, then, to accept of a friend's kindness?" "Will you come back to us, then, and live with us always?" said little Julie.

"Will you?" enforced the mother. "You shall be as my daughter -as Julie's elder

"When I get well-yes," was the slow, loubtful answer. She did not say, "Take me now, Mrs. Carroll; I am dying, inch by inch, here in my own

home, for want of sympathy and care." No, she could not say that! The day passed delightfully. There were o many things to talk about, and Sue had so mark questions to ask about her old schoolmates and teachers, that night came altogether too soon. Not too soon for her own good.

severe fit of coughing, so that, the next morning, she was obliged to bid Mrs. Carroll and Julie good-bye, in bed. Good-bye! How much we mean by it, sometimes! Kate, during Mrs. Carroll's visit, had taken special pains to manifest great anxiety and care for her sister, to whom she saw the lady

was much attached, and succeeded so well in this deception, that Mrs. Carroll went away impressed with a high sense of her devotion. "And so you are going to live with Mrs

Carroll, when you get well, are you?" said Kate, entering Sue's room, a few moments after that lady had departed; "to wear fine dresses, and prink, as that Julie does, with her curls and filagree ruffles. Pity she hadn't taken you right along; she takes such an interest in your welfare. Where's the wine she brought? I should like to taste it; and I suppose I can have two or three oranges for the children, can't I?" she added, going to the

closet, and helping herself. Mrs. Mosier did not hear these words; it was better that she should not. When she came in, an hour later, Sue was lying with closed eyes, and she said, softly, talking to

"The dear child sleeps."

"No, mother, not asleep. Come and sit here. I want you near me;" and then, looking up brightly, she continued, "Do you know I think Jesus' love must be very like a mother's? Put your hand on my head-so. That's what he did to little children, and I'm a sick child, mother. Is the kingdom of Heaven for such as I?"

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN WOMEN -The British Standard, in an article discuss ing matters and things in America, says, "All the world knows that the ladies of America, as a body, are incomparably more highly multitude of them are first-rate writers, a few superior preachers, and many are capable of and, vexed, she walked away. So hard it of- conducting public meetings in the first style. There was recently a call for a special ladies' meeting in New York, to deal with the question, Kate was as good as her word. The next which now occupies the mind of the country, day she brought in the pinafores, but, as Sue and, indeed, that of the world. Mrs. Lucy was asleep on the lounge, she handed them to Sione, we are told by the Principia, "presided with grace and dignity," and we believe it, are remarkably honest, industrious, religious, attached. Said Mattie had assisted her, when she first entered the factory as a "green hand," say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it. I suppose she has a normament to her sex—a lady who, we doubt say you will understand it.

WHAT MAY WOMAN DO? Our friend HARPER, in his "Easy Chair," says some sensible things, under this head.

Hear him: No gallant and humane Easy Chair will al low the appearance of a young woman as a political orator to pass unnoticed in commemorating the events of a month. Women as orators he has heard before, but they always spoke to some special question of moral re form; but Miss Anna Dickinson discusses the political problems of the hour, and criticises with severity and insight the characters of liv-

It is fashionably de rigueur to go to the ope ra and applaud the public singing of women It is fashionably de rigueur to recoil in horror from the hall where there is public speaking by women. Does any one quarrel with fashion? Does any one rail indignantly with the virtuous fair of both sexes who do not advise Jenny Lind, or Medori, or Bosio, or Grisi, or Pasta, or Malibran, or Sontag, to stick to their nurseries and mind the cradle, but who sneer that Lucretia Mott, or Lucy Stone, or Anna Dickinson, unsex themselves?

If any one does lose his temper for this reason with the moral censors who haunt the opera, this Easy Chair will not be disturbed easily. Until very lately, many a parent who would have sternly forbidden his daughter to hear the most earnest of women speaking most eloquently for justice, or temperance or liberty, would have thought it perfectly proper for her to go and enjoy an evening with the spurious "negro minstrels." For fashions change.

Then there is the ancient argument, put in the interrogative form. How would you like to have your sister talk in public? The reply is like unto it. How would you like your si ter to sing in public? And why, whenever a woman speaks about something, is there such a general feeling that something indelicate has been done, and the newspapers-those sturdy moralists-ery fie, while, if a woman sings about nothing and makes a spectacle of herself, there is no such shudder in the morning. and the sturdy moralists of which we spoke do not find it necessary to laugh, or satirize, or solemnly condemn, but simply criticize, as i nothing extraordinary had occurred.

It Jenny Lind or Malibran were your ters, would you be sorry to have them sing public? Or if Charlotte Bronte were your ousin, would you be sorry if she wrote novel? Or if Rosa Bonheur were your niece, would you be sorry if she painted animals?

But it isn't customary for women to speak. True; nor is it the habit for us men to write epic poems. Shakspeare is not the habit. God gave one man the genius to be Shak speare; to a few men to be great painters; to others to be sculptors, poets, singers. In all it was the genius that justified the work; and whenever the genius to do is given, what do you think of a "fashion" or a "habit" which insists that the thing shall not be done? Kind souls, who sit splendid in opera boxes, with bare necks and arms, and hanging gardens in your hair, who so sternly frown upon the "female orator," speak her more fairly. Have no fear that your little sister must paint because Rosa Bonheur paints -- nor study the stars because Mrs. Somerville is an astronomer -nor address the public because Miss Dickinson does it. These women do these things because they have the gift. It is for the same reason that you do not sing-for the reason that you do not dance gracefully-for the reason that you do not look as Helen of would not. Inversely so, it is because these ladies can sing, and speak, and paint, that

If some friend of the Easy Chair asks whether he would have women speak at ward meetings, and stand for aldermen, and b elected mayors, his answer is very brief-that he would have no woman do anything for which she is not so evidently fitted that it it as it seems for Anna Dickinson to speak, or for Florence Nightingale to nurse sick sol for Miss Maria Mitchell to scan the heavens, or for Miss Blackwell to attend young mothers. When Grace Darling grasps an oar and pulls off in the boat to save drowning sailors not do it, so he braced himself and caught -when Mrs. Patten seizes the helm and steers the stricken ship to port-when the Maid of Saragossa fires the cannon at the foe, and Joan of Arc leads the army, who is it that with him, but he pulled his cap over his eyes, says women ought not to be sailors and sol-

diers? It may be true of woman, but it is palpably untrue of many women. Possibly nature is as wise as we. Possibly the genius of Rosa Bonheur is as authentic a certificate for her painting as that of Landseer. Possibly the insight and power and faculty of Mrs Browning justified her writing poetry as much as Tennyson. The Easy Chair would have no woman sing, paint, write, or speak badly; and if he could have his way he would enforce the same rule upon his own sex. Meanwhile he will not refuse his homage to any worl nobly, earnestly, and effectively performed because it is a woman, and not a man, who

LOCAL ARISTOCRACIES. In Boston, the only recognized aristocracy is Intellect; and the question put to a stran ger by a Bostonian is this, "What do you

wealth; and the question is, "What are you

which is decided by your answer as to "Who will not forget them but bless and remember re your relations?" In Washington, where politics govern, "Hou

any votes do you control?" In Charleston, S. C., as in the Quaker City, t is blood or pedigree, and the question is

Who was your grandfather?" In Cincinnati, the Queen-lard oil City How many hogs do you kill!" In Chicago, before the panic, it was, "Hou

nany corner lots do you own!" In St. Louis, the passport to favor is secured by an affirmative answer to the question "Have you any interest in a fur company?" In New Orleans, south of Canal street among the merchants, it was, "How much cotton do you ship?" North of Canal street, among the French Creoles, "How does he

dress, and how does he dance?" In Mobile, it is manners that makes the man, and the question is "How does he be-

These "standards" might be extended to other towns and other countries with interesting results, as, for example, in North Carolina, it would be, "How much pitch and turpentine do you make?"

In Connecticut, wooden clocks, sewing machines, pocket pistols, buttons, hooks and eyes, or notions in general. New England is distinguished for her common schools, mechanical inventions, and manufactories. The Great West for her agriculture, her railways. and the go-ahead nature of her people. The South for her fine climate, peculiar institution, rice, sugar, corn and tobacco. The Middle States for agriculture, commerce, coal, iron, and other interests. The Canadas, for wheat and timber, with a

large lake trade, her Grand Trunk Railway, and her iron tubular bridge over the river St. Lawrence. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are noted for their fishing, lumbering, ship building, and hear your sentence! You will, I hope, have

agricultural interests. Newfoundland is noted as one of the greatest fishing stations in the world. Being without agriculture, manufactures, and almost isolated from the rest of the world, her people and kindly; and the question here would be,

not, would worthily have ruled a kingdom. | ards" of the people of other countries we journey."

have seen, with something more of their characters. For, be it remembered, the people all partake, more or less, of the country, the climate, food and other conditions by which they are most often surrounded. Do we live in a cold or warm climate? Do we feed on fish, fowl, fruit, or on "hog and hominy? Our bodies are made up out of what we eat, drink and breathe, and our characters are

# modified by them. THE SULTAN AS HAROUN-AL-RAS-

CHID.

HIS ADVENTURES IN DISGUISE. The Lerant Herald (Constantinople) state that the Sultan was, two evenings previous, the hero of a small adventure, which, with the addition of a few imaginative touches, might be made to read like an episode of the Arabian Nights." His Majesty, dressed in the common uniform of a bimbashi, crossed quite alone from Kassim Pasha to the Fanar n a one-pair caique. He proceeded to a casina called Kilbournon, and calling for a cup of coffee, soon got into conversation with the Greeks and Armenians at his own and the adoining tables. It was noticed that he spoke very freely, and not over reverently, of the Sultan and the ministers, inviting frank expression of opinion as to both. His fellowustomers spoke out as freely as the bimbashi himself, and uttered some doubtful compliments of more than one holder of a portfolio but generally expressed their conviction that Fuad and Ali Pashas were the "right men in the right place, whilst the Sultan himself was miversally admitted to be a capital fellow.

"In the midst of all this free criticism a certain well known sauntered into the room, and at a glance, recognized the stranger. The secret was soon common property, and the change of manner towards the bimbashi was surprising. His Majesty saw that he was discovered, but, pretending ignorance, continued nis questions-in vain, however, for the answers now given were lavish praise of everybody and everything, from Buyukdere to the Seven Towers. He then boldly asked if the party knew him. Of course not: no one present had the ghost of a notion who the Effendi was, though the general impression was that he deserved not to be a mere bimbashi, but Sirdar Ekrem, or Seraskier at least. He then pulled out of his pocket a bad lithographic portrait of himself, and asked if it was like him? Staferulah! it was dirt, while he was an Adonis! That was enough. His Majesty then rose to leave, but forgot to pay for his coffee. The cavagee, however, was so beside himself that he hardly knew whether to insist on payment or serve the whole company gratis. It ended in the Sultan setting out, ac companied by the cavagee and everybody else, to walk to the old bridge, where his suite and couple of the palace caiques were awaiting Before embarking, his Majesty turned to his late boon companions, and thanked them for their remarks on men and thingswhich, he assured them, he would not forget."

A SCRAP FROM GOUGH I was lecturing in a small town once, and when the lecture was over, many persons came up to sign the pledge. A number of young ladies were standing by, and were looking at the signatures with interest. Directly one of them came to me. "Mr. Gough, go out there at the door and get Joe to sign the pledge." "Why, I don't know Joe." "Why, he is standing out by the door." Out I went, and standing there was a poor fellow, with an old | He is fond of play, but I never heard of his Troy looked, nor move like Juno-dearest lady, tattered cap on his head, tora shirt, dirty trying to frighten children as he easily might, it is because you cannot, not because you clothes, old boots, and a woe-begone look. do you do, Joe?" said I. "How do you do, gathers them himself, and packs them away

"Joe, I want you to sign the pledge." "What for?" "Why, Joe, those ladies sent He will not touch the corn till it is ripe, and me after you." "What, who? why I didn't then if the farmer neglects to gather it, he think I had a friend in the world." on, Joe, come on, said I. He stopped, and said, "Look here, some fellows told me to bring | ing. Isn't it about time to get this crop una bottle of liquor in the meeting to-night, and get up and say, here's to your health! said they would give me fifty cents if I did. Them's 'em all along the gallery up there; there they are. I ain't going to do it." He went to the door, and we heard him break it on the steps. He came in and went up to the table and commenced to write his name, but he could hold of his arm, but he could not do it. Says

he, "look here" -that's my mark. Then the ladies came up and shook hands and now and then wiped a tear away. to it, Joe," says one. "All right, Joe, all

place, I saw a gentleman walking along, dressed in a good suit-nice black hat, boots clean ed, and a nice shirt collar, with a lady on his arm. I knew it was Joe. Says I, "You stuck to it, didn't you?" "Yes, sir, I stuck to that pledge, and the girls have stuck to me

Some people think that when they have persuaded a drunkard to sign the pledge they have done with him. It's a mistake; it's then he wants your help. He is at the bottom of the hill, lower than the common level. He must climb; it's hard work; he commences tremulously, feebly, doubtingly; he raises his feet, he gets a little way, and becomes faint: you see he is about to give way; run up and put a little peg under his feet; there he rests, he's tired, he starts again, fearing as he goes higher he gazes around him and looks wearied; he has worked hard and stops; put another peg under his feet; he rests; help him up; peg him right up; and when he gets up, he'l In Philadelphia, it is blood, the quality of look and see those little pegs all along, and he

THE DISCONTENTED BEE: There was a terrible commotion in the bee hive. The sentinels at the door-way ceased to fan with their wings, that they might listen the drones murmured with a hoarse voice: the bees ran in and out in great confusion; the work all stopped, and destruction seemed to reign in this honeyed kingdom. What was the matter? After a great deal of noise and clamor, it was discovered that the bees had brought a criminal before their queen, to know what should be done with her. The queen turned round slowly and majestically, as queen should do, and then inquired:

"What is the matter? Why have yo brought that young bee before me?" "Please your majesty, she won't work !" Won't work! A bee won't work!" "No, your majesty, and she is not only

idle, but is all the time complaining and finding fault with everybody and everything, and thus she makes the whole hive unhappy! "Hebe, is this so? What have you to "Please your majesty." whined poor Hebe.

"Please your majesty," whined poor Hebe,
"I'm the most unfortunate of all your subjects.
The fact is I'm not handsome! My face is small, and one of my eyes seems to squint; and though I'm an Italian bee, yet my dress is port rich gold but has a direct to the distance and direct ness of the route and is not rich gold, but has a dim, leaden look, and my feet are large, and my arms are hairy, and my ears are too large. In short, I'm so plain that nobody ever notices me, and I have no admirers, and actually overheard a gentleman say, 'How homely Hebe grows!" Those who are handsome, and have admirers, can afford to work, but for me, there is nothing but chagrin and mortification !" "Foolish one!" cried the queen.

a long life, even nine moons long! You have already wasted four long bright days. I coudemn you to rise at early dawn, to go out at once and wash your face and hands in the dew that gathers in the clematis. Then you are to go from flower to flower, and bring in honey sufficient to feed ten young bees. It will take you out twenty-five journeys every day, and

twenty-five hundred flowers every day!" Yes, and you must nurse ten young bees all the time, and thus mature one, every day, on an average, and you must do this during three moons. This is my sentence, and you are not to appear before me till at the end of that period!

The queen turned away, and the sister bees led poor Hebe to the door of the hive, and pushed her out. At first she was bewildered. and cast down. But the sun shone bright, and the birds sang, and the air was filled with her sisters coming and going, flying and singing. So she spread her wings, and away she flew Away, away she went over fences and trees, till she found a field of white clover. Then she came down, and to her amazement found it easy to work. In a short time she had drawn from her hundred clover-heads, and then straight back to the hive. In she came, singing, and began to feed her young charge. And then off again-morning, noon, and night she was coming and going. Her young bees loved her, and sang with her, and went on in company, as fast as grown. Sometimes she bathed n the dews of the eglantine, or the sweet jessamine; sometimes she swung on the raspberry blossom, sometimes mounted upon the linden. or the locust full of white flowers, and some times on the crest of a lofty tulip-tree, or rush-

ed into the woods fragrant with the honeysucke. But every day she grew happier. Her ongs were now cheerful and loud. She laughed at her former dread of work; and what was curious, just in proportion as she worked she grew handsome! The bands that encircled her body became wide and bright like polished gold, her wings shone like leaves of silver. Her eye grew bright, and lost its squint, if it really ever had any. Her feet, kept clear by the norning dew, were in beautiful proportion. In short, there was not a happier or more beautiful bee, in the whole hive. Even the lazy drones bowed and hummed admiration as she passed. At the end of her sentence she stood once more before the queen. "Hebe, the peautiful!" as she was then called.

" Ah," said the queen, " I see how it is. It a law of God, that she who is willing to work, and to do good to others, shall be happy and grow beautiful by the process. Beauty casts her mantle only on the industrious and the good." -- John Todd, D. D.

THE SQUIRREL AND HIS FRIENDS. A few days ago, I saw a beautiful red squirrel come out of his winter's nest, and run up to the top of the tree to get a breath of fresh air, and have a look at his neighbors. His eyes were bright and his coat shining, and he looked as if the nuts and apples he had laid up for the season were likely to hold out. Now all the children in the city love squirrels; there is not one whose eyes would not bright en at the sight of this little friend of theirs and mine. And yet the first boy who saw him began pelting him with snowballs; you would have thought he was a rebel, and yet I am sure he was true to the striped flag. Children are very apt to tease and torment all these beautiful wild creatures, but they cannot tell why they do it. I would like to offer a prize for the boy who never threw a stone at a chipmunk, but I am afraid it would be difficult to find him. You all like the funny rogue, but you have a strange way of showing it. Why don't you teach him to be glad to see you, and make him feel, when you gather around him, that he is only among friends?

He is a good deal like you, in many respects, and he knows that they are always frightenvery earefully, and isn't apt to eat too many "Come meets him in the field some bright morning, and says, "Neighbor Twolegs, winter sis comder cover?" Indeed, the worst fault that They you can find with him is that he sometimes destroys eggs and young birds, but he is not half as much to blame as boys who do the same. He takes them because he is hungry, and you only take them just for fun, forget ting that every bird loves her little ones just as you love the baby in the cradle. I have lately read of a boy who had the charge of cows and horses, and was so cruel to them that they trembled when they saw him comng. I wish all my young readers would ake pets of the animals they know, till every reature, whether wild or tame, would learn to regard them as playmates and friends.

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